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Established 1887

Gains at Least 248 Delegates

McGovern Big Winner in New York Primary

Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, June 21 (WP).—George McGovern swept the New York presidential primary, winning 57.5 percent of the vote, despite a vigorous attempt by the old-line Democratic party to defeat him.

McGovern Defeats Lowenstein

Miller and Mrs. Abzug Lose Congressional Primaries

By Lou Cannon

NEW YORK, June 21 (WP).—Rep. Emanuel Celler, 64, lost his New York primary yesterday for reelection to the seat in the House of Representatives that he has held since 1921.

Joseph Holtzman, 39, who had campaigned against Rep. Celler for a number of years, won the seat. Celler, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, faced strong opposition for only the second time in his career. He will be on the November ballot.

Rep. Charles Rangel, who had been defeated in the New York primary, won the seat in the House of Representatives. He will be on the November ballot.

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HAILING VICTORY—Sen. George McGovern holding up the hands of his wife, Eleanor, and his daughter, Teresa, in an election victory rally in New York.

Pound Drops to Lowest Level Since January Despite Props

LONDON, June 21 (Reuters).—The British pound took another beating in late trading, after West German currency markets today, losing more ground to the U.S. dollar following recent speculation on sterling devaluation.

At one point the pound tumbled to \$2.5750, its lowest level since late January, and closed for the night at \$2.5775. This represented a loss of three-quarters of a cent for the day.

Rogers to Visit Hungary on Tour Starting Sunday

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers is scheduled to leave Sunday on an eight-day tour that will include the first visit by a high U.S. official to Hungary since World War II.

His trip into Eastern Europe would follow visits to Australia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon), Bahrain and Greece.

U.S. property claims of nearly \$100 million against Hungary and the return of Hungary's crown jewels, which have been in U.S. custody since World War II, are expected to be discussed during Mr. Rogers' talks in Budapest.

There are no cultural-exchange programs or consular conventions between the United States and Hungary.

48 Said Killed by Invaders

Israelis Raid Lebanon, Take 5 Syrian Officers

BEIRUT, June 21 (AP).—Israeli ground and air forces attacked Lebanon in two places today and killed 48 persons, reports from the government and Palestinian guerrillas said.

The government said 14 civilians were killed and 25 wounded in Hasbaya, a farming village on the western slopes of Mount Hermon. The village was the target of an Israeli air and artillery bombardment, Lebanon said.

A witness described the four-hour attack as producing more damage and casualties than any attack since the 1967 war.

Palestinian guerrillas, who have bases in communities around Hasbaya, reported 20 of their men killed and 30 wounded.

A guerrilla base on the outskirts of the village took a direct hit and was destroyed, witnesses said.

Emergency Meeting
Lebanese Premier Saeb Salam summoned Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat to an emergency meeting in Beirut, while President Suleiman Franjeh was in session with the cabinet. After such attacks in the past Lebanon has protested to the United Nations Security Council.

The government statement said that four military policemen were killed and two civilians wounded when an Israeli armored force, including five tanks and three half-tracks, intercepted a military delegation touring the border.

Five Syrian colonels were among nine persons captured by the Israelis in an attack on the border village of Ramle, in south central Lebanon about 24 miles southwest of Hasbaya, the government said.

In Tel Aviv a senior military officer confirmed that Israeli troops, artillery and warplanes attacked Arab guerrillas in Lebanon today and captured five Syrian officers driving along a Lebanese border road.

He said the capture of the Syrians—a brigadier general, two colonels and two lieutenant colonels—came as a complete surprise to us.

Other Prisoners
A Lebanese Army captain, a soldier and three policemen also were taken prisoner, he said. One Lebanese guerrilla leader died of his wounds, and one of the Syrian officers was in serious condition from wounds, the Israeli said.

The Israeli officer, whose identity was kept secret, said there was no large-scale raid into Lebanese territory "but we did cross in here and there."

The Israeli forces had no plans to capture prisoners, he said. [United Press International said the capture took place only 100 yards inside Lebanese territory.]

Apart from ground raids and the capture of the Syrians, Israel also sent warplanes to attack guerrilla encampments in eastern Lebanon and launched an artillery assault, it was confirmed.

The Syrians were the highest-ranking officers Israel has announced capturing since the 1967 war.

The Israeli officer said the presence of Syrian and Lebanese officers together indicated that "they were doing some joint planning, although I don't know what."



EMERGENCY SESSION—Lebanese Premier Saeb Salam (right) with Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat at a meeting earlier this year. Yesterday Mr. Salam summoned Mr. Arafat for talks after Israeli raids.

Opposing Laird's View

Fulbright Says New Weapons Would Relaunch Arms Race

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Sen. J. William Fulbright asserted today that approval of President Nixon's requested offensive weapons in the wake of the U.S.-Soviet arms-limitation agreement would "only trigger another arms spiral."

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said also that congressional support of the new Trident submarine, B-1 bomber and other systems would tip what he called U.S.-Soviet arms parity "and very likely destroy the agreements themselves."

The Arkansas Democrat made his allegations when he and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird had a sometimes heated exchange at the end of a morning meeting of the committee.

"If we give it to you," Sen. Fulbright said, "you'll only trigger another arms spiral. They (the Russians) will spend all their money on weapons that they need for something else."

Your Opinion
"Well, that's your opinion, Senator," Mr. Laird replied. The secretary told the committee he hoped the submarine and bomber for which the administration is asking \$1.3 billion this year would be scrapped in negotiations, but added that before then, their loss would jeopardize the nation's security and remove the Russians' incentive for negotiating further arms accords.

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that a halt in improvement of U.S. weapons now would slip the country first into a state of obsolescence and then into an inferiority that could invite enemy attack.

Sen. Fulbright and Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., said a nation's security depends on a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Paris Plans To Go Ahead With A-Tests

PARIS, June 21 (Reuters).—France decided today to go ahead with its nuclear tests in the South Pacific, despite international pressure to abandon them.

President Georges Pompidou summoned the cabinet to discuss the opposition by nations bordering the South Pacific.

The tests are scheduled for an area near Mururoa atoll, some 4,000 miles East of Sydney, Australia.

After the meeting, government spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat said: "A new series of nuclear tests will begin at Mururoa atoll, in the Pacific. France has assured all governments concerned that no danger is involved."

The French have kept the starting date of the tests a secret and it is not known if an official announcement will be made when the first blast is detonated.

But the explosion is certain to be monitored by scientists at seismological stations and countries hostile to the tests are expected to give them full publicity.

Mr. Lecat said that France had conducted a series of international studies to show the harmlessness of its nuclear tests.

"These reports confirm that the French nuclear tests have caused only an extremely slight increase in the artificial radioactivity produced by the experiments of the other powers. They create no danger for the populations of the Southern Hemisphere."

He said that the commission also "declared that contamination of living beings, on land or sea was not significant."

The French government has received protests from Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the Latin American countries bordering the Pacific. Several leaders have written directly to President Pompidou, urging him to call off the tests.

Peru and Ecuador have threatened to break off diplomatic relations with France if the tests take place.

Australia and New Zealand joined Peru in formally protesting to the Geneva disarmament conference.

In London, the government (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Cease-Fire in Ulster Reportedly Is Near

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, June 21 (WP).—A cease-fire in Ulster's bloody three-year war is finally at hand, responsible sources said here today.

The last holdout faction of gunmen, the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, is expected to announce that it will lay down its weapons, at least temporarily, within the next 72 hours.

One source in touch with the Provisionals predicted the truce would come as early as tomorrow.

A heated debate is said to be raging within the Provisionals' high command. It reportedly started yesterday in Buncrana, 14 miles across the Irish Republic border from Londonderry, and shifted to Dublin today.

Those close to the talks are

IRA Provisionals Are Expected To Lay Down Arms by Sunday

confidently predicting that the Provisionals can no longer hold out against the intense pressures for peace coming from Ulster's Catholic minority.

At the same time, veteran Ulster observers added a note of caution. IRA men are nothing if not mercurial. A fresh incident could blacken the picture within hours, and the peace forecast could still be overturned.

If the long guerrilla war ends, it will represent an enormous triumph for Prime Minister Edward Heath and particularly his Ulster administrator, William Whitelaw. More importantly, peace would end the terror that has taken 378 lives and wounded many more.

Even today, as peace rumors spread over the province, a British soldier on duty in Londonderry's city center was hit in the chest by a bullet and killed.

According to the best informed, the Provisionals are arguing over cease-fire terms that should not be too onerous for London to accept. The IRA wants the quick release of the remaining 373 men held without trial. Mr. Whitelaw has freed 567 since he took over under London's direct rule at the end of March and he has made it plain that the others will be released when violence ends.

The toughest condition is expected to be an IRA demand of amnesty for all "political" criminals sought but uncaptured.

British sources indicated that if this condition was not spelled out in no many words, the IRA could expect a sophisticated response.

Already this week, Mr. Whitelaw has spurred the peace moves by granting de facto status as political prisoners to 120 men, both Catholics and Protestants, jailed in Belfast after conviction for a variety of crimes.

These men, who claim politics motivated their acts, are to be housed in a separate, more spacious wing, allowed to wear their own clothes, given increased visiting privileges and the like.

Precisely how the Provisionals are divided in their secret councils is not known. However, the best guess is that Sean MacStiofain, the Provisionals' "chief of staff," is holding out for the stiffest peace terms while David (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Tax-Free Goods, Illegal Parking...

The UN Diplomatic Corps And the Abuse of Privilege

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 21 (UPI).—The United States, recipient over the years of many complaints by UN diplomats, yesterday turned the tables with a public recital of the sins of delegates to the world body.

They include:
● An order by one delegation for 2,500 bottles of tax-free liquor in three months. Tax-free liquor costs diplomats about one-third the retail price.

● An order by one diplomat for 1,200 packages of tax-free cigarettes in two weeks.

● The failure of diplomats and delegations to pay telephone and other utility bills, their rent or their charge-account debts.

● Haphazard lease-breaking by diplomats, although they are supposed to use a standard escape clause only if they are transferred out of New York.

● Flouting of traffic safety regulations despite steady increasing parking privileges. In

two nights last month there were at least 25 instances of automobiles with diplomatic license plates parked in front of fire hydrants.

● Failure of delegates to renew for 1973 their "DPL" diplomatic automobile license plates, which give them special privileges, although the year is almost half gone.

● The ignoring by diplomats of New York State regulations requiring all drivers to carry a minimum amount of public liability automobile insurance.

The catalog of shortcomings was read by Ambassador Christopher H. Phillips, deputy chief of the U.S. delegation, at a meeting of the Committee on Relations With the Host Country. His statement was published yesterday.

"Our purpose is to bring to the attention of the UN community certain areas where abuses have unhappily occurred from time to time," Mr. Phillips said. "The conduct of the diplomatic community here has, on the whole, been good."

Brandt Is Reported Planning West German Election in Fall

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, June 21.—Chancellor Willy Brandt plans to call an early national election next fall to break the West German parliamentary deadlock, sources in Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party said today.

The most likely date, they added, is Nov. 26.

Mr. Brandt has publicly said only that he will personally make a decision at an appropriate time, uninfluenced by outside factors, on whether or not to seek early elections. But Social Democrats who attended a top-level party meeting in Munich last weekend came away convinced that the decision has already been made.

Normally, new elections would not come until the fall of 1973. But defections from Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party (SPD) coalition partners, the Free Democrats, have effectively erased the 12-vote majority he started out with in 1969.

One of the defections occurred over Mr. Brandt's controversial "Ostpolitik," or policy of rapprochement with the Communist states of East Europe.

Budget Stalled

There is at least one pressing reason for an early election: Mr. Brandt has not been able to get his budget for 1973 through parliament yet. Recently he suffered the embarrassment of a tie vote and a defeat for the budget for his own office.

The constitution permits a government to operate until the end of the year without an approved budget, provided that it does not exceed the budget of the previous year. But the first five months of the year brought a 15-percent increase over the 1971 rate of spending.

Mr. Brandt finally won a majority vote in parliament today after weeks of deadlock, but the outcome failed to clarify his uncertain status.

The Bundestag, the parliament's lower house, voted 235 to 215 against an opposition motion amending a law affecting conscientious objectors to military service.

Details of the amendment were complicated. Its political im-

portance is that it provided a test of strength between Mr. Brandt and opposition Christian Democratic leader Rainer Barzel. Some 44 lawmakers were absent, so the majority vote supporting Mr. Brandt's coalition failed to clarify whether he has regained his lost majority in the 496-vote Bundestag. He would have needed 249 votes today to achieve this.

The chancellor continues to insist publicly that his government is capable of governing. The fact is that a parliamentary impasse exists, with neither the government nor the opposition capable of forming an effective government at this stage.

One delicate question remains unsolved before the country can hold new elections in the fall. This is the risk of another attempt by the opposition to unseat Mr. Brandt through a parliamentary vote of no confidence.

The chancellor has been unable to extract a promise from the opposition that it will not resort to this tactic again. A first attempt failed last month. Because of a complicated parliamentary routine, elections could not take place before mid-November—assuming Mr. Brandt does not call a special session of parliament during the summer, and sources said this was most unlikely. But November is the best time in any case, according to SPD strategists.

The Olympic games in Munich will absorb much attention in late August and early September. After that there is the proposed European Economic Community summit conference, and the start of negotiations to set up a European security conference.

Mr. Brandt hopes to use the EEC summit and the security conference beginnings as election material. Current SPD strategy is to focus the election campaign on the Nobel Prize-winning chancellor and his role in bettering East-West relations.

Because of this, Mr. Brandt is anxious that the European summit take place as scheduled. French President Georges Pompidou has indicated opposition, and several nations have said that they favor a postponement if French opposition continues.

Mr. Brandt hopes to stick to the original schedule. Mr. Pompidou is due here July 3-4 for periodic Franco-German consultations, and the hope in government circles in Bonn is that he can be persuaded to change his present stance. The hope is not great.

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Fulbright Sees Spiral Set Off By New Arms

In Panel Inquiry On SALT Accord

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number of factors other than weapons, particularly economic strength.

"Some of us believe your policies are seriously undermining, and, therefore, endangering our security" through spending money on weapons that should be spent elsewhere, Sen. Fulbright argued.

He said that the United States and the Soviet Union are approximately equal in arms strength and both have "weapons quite adequate to destroy each other."

At one point, Mr. Laird said that Russia is building submarines with missiles comparable in size and range to the 6,000-mile missiles planned for the proposed Trident submarines.

Sen. Fulbright told Mr. Laird: "I am hopeful senators will be able to vote on the weapons without being scared to death by your misinformation."

You are now trying to give the impression that the [Soviet] X-class [submarine] is equivalent to the Trident," he added.

Mr. Laird, who said he resented Sen. Fulbright's accusations, noted that the Trident would have 24 missiles, compared to 12 on the Soviet vessels.

Mr. Laird indicated that his repeated statements that he would oppose the arms agreements if Congress did not approve the new weapons were made on his own. But he said he saw no disagreement between the President and himself.

When Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N. Y., asked whether the President also links approval of the weapons to approval of the agreements, Mr. Laird quoted the President as saying they are "all equally essential."

But Sen. Javits said he still was confused and asked, "What does the administration ask us to do?"

"It wants you to approve all three," Mr. Laird replied. "That is not responsive to my question," Sen. Javits said.

"Well, that is as responsive as I will be, Senator," Mr. Laird said.

Paris to Go On With A-Tests

(Continued from Page 1)

turned down a demand by two Labor party parliamentarians to protest the nuclear tests to France.

Meanwhile, in Sydney, four Australians said they planned to parachute into the nuclear-testing area in a bid to delay the tests.

The four protesters said they will drop into the ocean with life rafts, scuba diving gear and provisions for a month.

In Auckland, New Zealand, an 18-year-old worker was charged today with the fire-bombing of the offices of the French airline UTA there yesterday.

Embassy Bomb Threat

LONDON, June 21 (Reuters).—The French Embassy here closed early tonight as the staff was evacuated following a telephoned threat that four bombs had been placed in the building.

Police were called and found nothing in a search of the building.

Maryland Drops 7 Charges in Wallace Shooting

UPPER MERIDEN, Md., June 21 (AP).—The state agreed today to drop seven of the 24 charges against Arthur H. Bremer in the shooting of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

The announcement was made by State's Attorney Arthur Marshall at the start of a hearing on a trial-delay motion filed by Bremer's defense attorney. Bremer also faces federal charges.

Mr. Marshall said the state would not prosecute on charges of attempted murder. He told Circuit Court Judge Ralph Power that the charges, which are common law accusations carrying no fixed penalties, were not being pressed because they were in legal conflict with four charges of felony assault against Gov. Wallace and the three other persons.

Also dropped were three identical charges of carrying a .38-cal. revolver in violation of Maryland's recently enacted handgun-control law. Mr. Marshall retained a fourth version of this charge, eliminating the three others because, he said, they represented double jeopardy.

2 Hungarians Defect

VENICE, June 21 (Reuters).—Two Hungarian tourists have asked for political asylum in Italy, the police here said today. Both have been sent to a refugee camp.

FAUCHON
28 Rue de la Madeleine - Fouds
de la Lingerie
PINEAPPLE WINE from
Puerto Rico
at the Boutique
Only the best perfumes
Here's our house we
know can count on 100%
Temple Fidelity



SWIMMING TO CAPTURE—A North Vietnamese soldier swimming toward a South Vietnamese patrol boat to surrender recently during action in the Mekong Delta.

Israeli Raiders Hit Lebanon, Capture Five Syrian Officers

(Continued from Page 1)

perform "spectacular new missions like the Lydda Airport massacre."

One Israeli soldier was slightly wounded, he said.

It was the first major Israeli action against south Lebanon since a four-day incursion in late February and air attacks in March. Apparently it was in retaliation for guerrilla attacks on an Israeli bus yesterday in which two persons were wounded.

A statement in Beirut from a splinter group of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine took responsibility for yesterday's attack but said it was mounted from Syria.

An Israeli raid on Lebanon has been expected since May 30, when three Japanese working for the PFLP shot up Tel Aviv's Lydda airport. Israeli planes have been

flying over south Lebanon almost daily since then.

The Lebanese command reported today that the army shelled 50 Israeli tanks and an infantry column as they moved toward the border village of Hebariyeh, south of Haifa, and forced them to withdraw.

Arab Leaders Meet to Review Israeli Conflict

CAIRO, June 21 (UPI).—Egyptian, Syrian and Libyan leaders met today to review the conflict with Israel. Cairo radio said.

After an initial round of talks, Presidents Anwar Sadat, of Egypt, Hafez Assad, of Syria and Libyan Premier Muammar Gaddafi, invited Uganda's President Idi Amin to join the conference.

The Uganda head of state went to the conference site at Marrakech earlier today. The radio said he discussed African problems and how they related to the Arab-Israeli conflict, with the Arab leaders.

The meeting had been delayed by one day while Col. Qadhafi underwent what political sources described as "minor surgery" in Tripoli. They did not detail the nature of his operation.

Today's meeting was a scheduled conference called periodically by the three Arab countries, which are joined loosely in the Federation of Arab Republics, to review the conflict with Israel and methods of reinforcing the union.

Arrest Is Made In QE-2, Airline Extortion Plots

NEW YORK, June 21 (Reuters).—A 49-year-old shoe-shop owner was arrested today in connection with extortion plots against the British liner Queen Elizabeth 2 and American Airlines, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced here.

John Malone, assistant FBI director in charge of its New York division, said the man, Joseph Anthony Landisi, owner of Joseph's Bootery, was arrested in his shop in Beacon, N.Y., today.

Mr. Landisi was charged on a federal complaint of extortion in connection with the Queen Elizabeth incident.

On May 17 the Cunard Line received a telephoned threat, warning that bombs were set to go off on the liner, which was in mid-Atlantic at the time. If a ransom of \$250,000 was not paid.

Four British Army frogmen were parachuted into the ocean near the giant liner. Picked up by the ship's crew, they conducted a search for the bombs.

No explosives were found, and the ship docked without incident at Cherbourg.

On June 16 a similar threat was made against American Airlines, with a demand for \$300,000. The money was taken to a pickup site, as demanded, but was not collected.

Niebuhr Award Goes To Brandt, Hesburgh

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and the Rev. Theodore Niebuhr, president of Notre Dame University, were named yesterday the first recipients of the Reinhold Niebuhr Award.

Mr. Niebuhr, a renowned Protestant theologian and philosopher, died a year ago at the age of 79. The award, worth \$5,000, will be presented later this year to Mr. Brandt and Father Hesburgh.

Communist Meeting Attacked in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, June 21 (AP).—Three hundred young Jews attacked delegates to an international Communist convention tonight, throwing stones and bottles at the convention hall. Fifteen persons were injured and 20 arrested.

Communist delegates from 16 countries—including Russia, East Germany, Cuba and Czechoslovakia—took cover behind the glass front of the movie-theater convention hall as stones and bottles arched over the road and punched out the windows.

Police made little move to stop the shouting demonstrators for more than half an hour but then charged in and scuffled with the militants.

On 'Distorted' War Stories Saigon Warns Foreign Newsmen

By Sydney H. Schanberg

SAIGON, June 21 (UPI).—The South Vietnamese government today issued a veiled warning to the foreign press to stop writing what the government considers distorted stories on the war situation here.

In an extremely unusual presentation, Vu Khanh, a civilian spokesman for the regime, opened the daily military briefing for newsmen with a long complaint about alleged distortions.

Mr. Khanh made no explicit threat, such as discreditation or expulsion, for those who reported distortions. He said, however, that his talk was so unusual that most newsmen with long service here read such a threat into his discourse.

Chinese Supply Ships

U. S. military sources said in Saigon today that Chinese ships have been trying to circumvent the mining of North Vietnamese harbors and rivers by unloading supplies while anchored offshore and bringing the goods inland aboard barges. The AP reported.

[The sources said the effort has been under way for about 10 days and has had only limited success, primarily because U.S. Navy planes and ships have destroyed many of the barges and many receiving points on shore.

"It is not a maximum effort," one source said. However, it is the first reported attempt by the North Vietnamese to bring in supplies in volume since the mining May 3.

[The unloading operations have been under way at two coastal islands, one off Haiphong and the other 220 miles to the south near Vinh. The sources reported. They said a total of four ships of trawler size or larger, have been identified.]

Mr. Khanh began what he called his "report" by talking about the current visit to South Vietnam of Charles Wiley, whom Mr. Khanh described as a journalist and the executive director of an American organization known as the National Committee of Responsible Patriotism.

Mr. Khanh said that Mr. Wiley—who has received VIP treatment here from both American and South Vietnamese officials—told a meeting of Vietnamese officials this morning that he had come to Vietnam with "a grim picture" of conditions on the basis of what had been reported in the American news media.

A New View

Mr. Wiley had entirely changed his mind, Mr. Khanh said, after his two-week tour of South Vietnam, and now believes that "the Vietnamese Army is winning the war, not losing it as printed in newspapers, radio and television in the United States."

"Why is that?" Mr. Khanh asked rhetorically about this discrepancy.

Full details were not immediately available and Mr. Wiley could not be reached for comment, but other sources said that Mr. Wiley acquired his American and Vietnamese press credentials on the basis of documents describing him as a representative of a small newspaper in upstate New York.

These sources said, however, that when the American command discovered that Mr. Wiley's visit was more for political purposes than for news-gathering, it "backed off" from treating him as a journalist. But his American press accreditation was apparently not lifted.

After discussing Mr. Wiley's views, Mr. Khanh—in another unusual part of his presentation—read aloud to the press corps what he described as a cable from "a big news agency" to its correspondent in Saigon. The cable, which the government spokesman cited as an example of the distortions he was complaining about, said: "The view of rapidly worsening Vietnam situation editor wants you to give top priority to big piece on the plight of Saigon. He sees it as Berlin-type situation with Red forces closing in from all sides. The city built up on American money where one could get anything from a missile to a beautiful girl. Now the whole infrastructure likely to be dismantled. David's good hard colored packed copy which would make spread. Repeat must be serious but perhaps cynical to match mood of nation facing defeat and mood of Nixon in almost hopeless dilemma. Regards."

Except for the name "David," there was no identification in the cable—a copy of which Mr. Khanh showed.

Sen. Hughes said his bill would raise the veil of secrecy surrounding the U.S. bombing by requiring President Nixon to disclose monthly figures on American air strikes in North Vietnam.

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The recent disclosure that Gen. John Lavelle, former commander of the Seventh Air Force in Vietnam, had ordered unauthorized air strikes in North Vietnam points up the urgent need for such legislation, he said.

If complete information about the U.S. air war had been made public, American air crews "might have felt more constrained about making unauthorized, offensive strikes," the senator said.

Khanh displayed to newsmen after the briefing to indicate who sent it to whom. Other sources reported, however, that it was sent by an editor of a British newspaper to its correspondent here.

The cable was dated April 25. At that time, the North Vietnamese offensive was about one month old and making significant gains. However, at that time was Saigon directly threatened, as suggested by the cable.

Salon Units Advance

SAIGON, June 21 (UPI).—South Vietnamese Marines today fought to within 11 miles of Quang Tri City—the provincial capital held by the Communists since May 1—and captured two Soviet-built tanks and the crew.

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Hanoi Aide in Paris Warns U.S. to Seek Peace Directly

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 21 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese showed their displeasure today over President Nixon's apparent global efforts to find a Vietnam settlement and said that "all maneuvers designed to avoid direct talks with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam will fail."

Perhaps to underline that neither the recent trip to Hanoi by President Richard M. Nixon nor the current trip to Peking by Henry A. Kissinger would influence them, the North Vietnamese were deliberately vague about their return here of Xuan Thuy, their chief negotiator at the peace talks.

Nguyen Thanh Le, Hanoi's spokesman at the talks, said at a news conference that both Mr. Thuy and Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member who has met privately here with Mr. Kissinger, were "busy" in Hanoi. He said that he had no information on Mr. Thuy's return, but that "he will return."

The U.S. delegation has indicated that Mr. Thuy's return here, along with any new instructions he might bring, could lead to a resumption of the talks, which were suspended by the United States on May 4.

Mr. Le showed no optimism for a quick resumption of the talks. But he said here 11 days ago when Mr. Thuy told Agency France-Press that Hanoi that he would be returning to Paris with "new directives."

Asked how Hanoi could urge the United States to resume the talks when the chief North Vietnamese delegate was not here, Mr. Le said only that "Nixon has sabotaged the conference several times when Xuan Thuy was here."

He described the differences between the two sides now as "like night and day."

Mr. Le dismissed Mr. Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow with several curt phrases, and emphasized that he thought it was a U.S. plot "to divide the forces that support the DRV and it will not succeed."

He said that the Soviet Union and China "have been constantly helping the Vietnamese people. Nixon cannot prevent their assistance." As for Mr. Podgorny's remark leaving Hanoi this week that the peace talks would resume "soon," Mr. Le refused all comment.

Discussing the war itself, he accused Mr. Nixon of "maintaining a war psychosis inside the United States and trying to make people think for internal political reasons that important victories are being won by South Vietnam."

He said that actually the Communist forces were winning.

Mr. Le denied that U.S. troops would soon bring the level of U.S. manpower to 49,000. He said that "at present there are at least 160,000 U.S. troops participating in the war: 60,000 troops in Vietnam, 60,000 on the ships of the Seventh Fleet and over 40,000 at air bases in Thailand."

Scott Confirms Drive

WASHINGTON, June 21 (Reuters).—Sen. Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said today that diplomatic activities involving third-

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There have been hints of during the last few weeks, this was the first statement confirmation from a Republican.

Sen. Scott said that Mr. Ni was concerned over a DeLoach amendment to the military bill, an amendment which would cut off funds for the Vietnam war. He urged a delay in the amendment and said: "The President feels that the present state of diplomatic activities worldwide. It would be unfortunate to have the President sending the wrong signal Hanoi."

Social Democrats In Italy Agree To Join Cabine

ROME, June 21 (AP).—Social Democratic party delegates today to enter a center cabinet led by Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti, signaling Italy's government crisis.

The new cabinet will exorcise the Socialist party after 10 years of Catholic-Marxist alliance center-left governments.

The Social Democrats said they were ready to join Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democrats and Liberals, a conservative party the country's 34th governor since the war. The Republic has pledged to vote for three-party coalition, but has against entering the cabinet.

The coalition, which Mr. Andreotti is expected to announce later this week, commands a narrow majority in parliament.

Pentagon Plans To Send Troops Convention Are

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The Defense Department announced today that it is making preparations to station troops in the Midwest to be used, if necessary, to maintain order during this summer's national political convention there.

At the request of the Department of Justice, the Pentagon said, "we are making appropriate preparations so that we can support, as required, state and law-enforcement authorities."

Some anti-war and other radical activist groups have indicated intentions to demonstrate during the Democratic presidential nominating convention, scheduled for August.

Defense officials said federal troops would be used to police and National Guard forces were unable to cope with the situation.

During the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in several thousand Army troops were flown there. They never used, although there were clashes in the streets and of Chicago between anti-war demonstrators and Chicago police.

men from one of them, multi-sources said. In the air, U.S. jets struck within 40 m. of Hanoi for the first time in weeks.

The marines penetrated up six miles into the province of Quang Tri City and South China Sea, the son said.

It was the closest the marines have come to the city since Communist took it. The South Vietnamese "raid" into Quang Province is in its fourth day.

Pilots from the U.S. six-carrier Saratoga today bomb the Nam Dinh storage area, transshipment point 40 m. south of Hanoi. Other U.S. Fleet pilots hit the Cam Lo a age area, 42 miles north of Hanoi and 27 miles north of Haiphong.

Hanoi Aide in Paris Warns U.S. to Seek Peace Directly

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 21 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese showed their displeasure today over President Nixon's apparent global efforts to find a Vietnam settlement and said that "all maneuvers designed to avoid direct talks with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam will fail."

Perhaps to underline that neither the recent trip to Hanoi by President Richard M. Nixon nor the current trip to Peking by Henry A. Kissinger would influence them, the North Vietnamese were deliberately vague about their return here of Xuan Thuy, their chief negotiator at the peace talks.

Nguyen Thanh Le, Hanoi's spokesman at the talks, said at a news conference that both Mr. Thuy and Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member who has met privately here with Mr. Kissinger, were "busy" in Hanoi. He said that he had no information on Mr. Thuy's return, but that "he will return."

The U.S. delegation has indicated that Mr. Thuy's return here, along with any new instructions he might bring, could lead to a resumption of the talks, which were suspended by the United States on May 4.

Mr. Le showed no optimism for a quick resumption of the talks. But he said here 11 days ago when Mr. Thuy told Agency France-Press that Hanoi that he would be returning to Paris with "new directives."

Asked how Hanoi could urge the United States to resume the talks when the chief North Vietnamese delegate was not here, Mr. Le said only that "Nixon has sabotaged the conference several times when Xuan Thuy was here."

He described the differences between the two sides now as "like night and day."

Mr. Le dismissed Mr. Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow with several curt phrases, and emphasized that he thought it was a U.S. plot "to divide the forces that support the DRV and it will not succeed."

He said that the Soviet Union and China "have been constantly helping the Vietnamese people. Nixon cannot prevent their assistance." As for Mr. Podgorny's remark leaving Hanoi this week that the peace talks would resume "soon," Mr. Le refused all comment.

Discussing the war itself, he accused Mr. Nixon of "maintaining a war psychosis inside the United States and trying to make people think for internal political reasons that important victories are being won by South Vietnam."

He said that actually the Communist forces were winning.

Mr. Le denied that U.S. troops would soon bring the level of U.S. manpower to 49,000. He said that "at present there are at least 160,000 U.S. troops participating in the war: 60,000 troops in Vietnam, 60,000 on the ships of the Seventh Fleet and over 40,000 at air bases in Thailand."

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FAUCHON

In Drive on Anarchy, Crime

More Men, Wider Powers To Be Given German Police

BONN, June 21 (UPI).—The government today announced plans to give the police more men and more powers—including the right to tap phones and search houses at night—as part of a campaign against crime and violence.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said at a news conference that the "program for inner security" was initiated long before "the wave of terror and bombings reached its peak."

He was referring to the activities of the anarchist Baader-Meinhof group, whose two leaders, Andreas Baader, 29, and Ulrike Meinhof, 37, were captured this month after eluding police for over two years.

The "Red Army Faction," as the gang styles itself, claimed responsibility for bomb attacks on U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg and Frankfurt last month. The blasts killed four American servicemen and injured 30 persons.

The government's new security program, coordinated with and approved by regional authorities, involves a major overhaul of the country's police force.

Greater centralization, standardized regulations from state to state and a considerable increase in manpower—one policeman for every 400 civilians is the goal—were among the primary points.

The program also calls for the following measures:

- Penalties against persons who appeal publicly for violence.
- Stronger laws against taking hostages.
- Stricter gun-control laws.
- Expanded wiretapping privileges for police.
- Broadened police powers to conduct nighttime searches for suspected narcotics and illegal weapons.
- Reforms in the laws of imprisonment so as to deal more effectively with chronic law-breakers.

Nationwide Manhunt

Hamburg State Interior Minister Heino Ruhnau said, "We don't want a federal police." But he said centralization and standardized regulations are necessary to facilitate police work in such cases as the current nationwide manhunt for members of the anarchist group.

He said crime and accident rates in West Germany have doubled since the founding of the federal republic in 1949, while the number of police has remained practically the same.

Mr. Ruhnau said the program calls for wide-ranging reforms in the training of police.

Mr. Ruhnau said, "There has to be discipline, but we want our officers to think, too."

Pravda Calls For Security Pact in Asia

Says Vietnam War Is Major Obstacle

MOSCOW, June 21 (UPI).—With the way nearly clear for a European security conference, the Soviet Union turned its attention eastward today and renewed its call for a collective security pact in Asia.

An article by Viktor Mayevsky, a leading commentator for Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, pointed out that China had agreed long ago in principle to such a pact. The major remaining obstacle was continuing American aggression in Vietnam, he said.

"The creation of the security system which would specifically confirm inviolability of the frontiers and renounce force is clearly not in the interests of certain circles in some countries," he said.

Mr. Mayevsky said Soviet interests were "linked geographically, economically and politically not only with Europe but also with Asia." Such a pact could stem either from bilateral or regional treaties, he said, citing Soviet treaties with India, Egypt and Iraq as possible models.

Diplomatic sources termed West Germany's ratification of its nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union the last major hurdle to the European security conference long sought by the Kremlin to stabilize boundaries in Europe.

The U.S.-Soviet communiqué at the end of President Nixon's visit last month also gave an American go-ahead to the conference.



GETTING OFF—A Tokyo schoolboy climbing out the window of a jammed commuter train yesterday as the national railway workers continued a go-slow strike. Nearly a million passengers were affected by the strike and 14 persons were reported injured in the crowding.

Kissinger, Hosts Hold More Talks

PEKING, June 21 (Reuters).—Henry A. Kissinger had more than three hours of talks with Chinese leaders this afternoon, after a morning session lasting two hours.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, had three rounds of talks and attended a banquet during his first 24 hours here yesterday. He is on a four-day visit.

After this afternoon's session, he was seen off from the Great Hall of the People by Wang Hsiang, who is assistant to the foreign minister and is believed to be Chairman Mao Tse-tung's niece.

Mining Firm's Leader, Wife Died at Heathrow

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (AP).—Robert C. Sabini, president of Cyprus Mines Corp., a worldwide mining and mineral firm headquartered here, and his wife were among the 118 persons killed when a British European Airways jet crashed Sunday near London's Heathrow Airport.

Mr. Sabini, 49, and his wife, Katherine, 47, were flying to Ghent, Belgium, where he was to inspect a company plant. They resided in Pasadena, Calif.

Cosmos-493 Launched

MOSCOW, June 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today launched the 493rd in its Cosmos series of satellites, Tass reported.

Howard Johnson, 75, Restaurateur

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Howard Dearing Johnson, 75, founder of the Howard Johnson Co., which dots the country's landscape with the familiar orange, sea-blue and white modified-colonial roadside restaurants, died yesterday at Lenox Hill Hospital.

At his death Mr. Johnson was no longer the active head of the concern, which is publicly owned. It is headed by his son, Howard S. Johnson, 39, who is president, board chairman and a director.

In 1924, after serving in France in World War I, Mr. Johnson took over his father's cigar-store business, which was heavily in debt. He was then 27.

Mr. Johnson's rise to fame began with his idea of making quality ice cream in 28 flavors. Years later he remarked, "I've spent my life developing scores of flavors, and yet most people still say, 'Oh take vanilla!'"

When he decided to sell franchises, he carefully controlled the stores' design and operations and added such favorite foods as fried clams and chicken made up in central kitchens and frozen in single portions ready to be heated.

He retired in 1959, and the chain, under his son's direction, is continuing its ascent, with sales close to \$200 million annually.

The Howard Johnson Co. said it has more than 450 motor lodges and restaurants in the United States, three outlets in Canada and one opening shortly in Mexico, but in no other foreign countries.

Daniel Cory

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Daniel Cory, 67, literary executor of the late George Santayana, the philosopher and poet, died Sunday at his summer apartment in Brummerville, a castle near Rome, Italy. He lived also in Rome.

Mr. Cory was a son of David Cory, a stockbroker who turned to writing the syndicated Jack Rabbit stories for children. Educated privately, the son became acquainted with Mr. Santayana in Paris in the 1920s.

At first engaged as Mr. Santayana's secretary, Mr. Cory became a close literary collaborator who aided in editing his memoirs, "The Last Puritan."

Mr. Cory returned to the United States in World War II while Mr. Santayana, a Spanish subject, remained in Rome. Their collaboration resumed after the war.

Obituaries

Following the writer's death in 1952, Mr. Cory edited several volumes including "Santayana: The Later Years. A Portrait with Letters" and "Persons and Places," a one-volume edition of his earlier autobiography.

Thomas McMahon

AUSTIN, Texas, June 21 (NYT).—Prof. Thomas McMahon, 45, who joined the English department at the University of Texas in 1970 after serving for several years as department chairman and honors program director at the University of Puerto Rico, died Monday in St. David's Hospital.

At his death he was working on a long study of Ernest Hemingway and T. S. Eliot, general, portions of which have appeared in literary magazines.

Mr. McMahon was graduated in 1949 from Yale, where he was founding editor of the Yale Review. He was a Fulbright Fellow at the University of Oxford in 1953.

Wallace R. Martin

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP).—Wallace R. Martin, 52, chief of frequency management for the engineering division of the Voice of America, died Sunday at DeWitt Army Hospital at Fort Belvoir, after a heart attack.

Mr. Martin entered the Army in 1941. He saw service with the Signal Corps in Guam and other

areas before retiring as lieutenant colonel in 1961.

Mr. Martin had been a Voice of America since 1952.

The Rev. James M.

TORONTO, June 21 (The Rev. James M. Alan, a former moderator of the Pres. Church in Canada, died Monday at his home in Weston.

Mr. Alan was executive director of the National Day Fund, which has raised in \$4 million for capital new Presbyterian Church.

Robert Richter

MUNICH, June 21 (Robert Richter, 73, a film technician and a cofounder of the West German film and television industry, died Sunday.

Mr. Richter was a 1917 when he helped start a firm, which now has a role in the world cinema, film and television industry.

Dr. Joseph E. J.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn. (AP).—Dr. Joseph E. J. Murphree, 58, internationally known as a neurosurgeon, died Sunday at his home in Murfreesboro after a long illness.

He was formerly of neurosurgery at Belle Mead Hospital in N.J.

EEC Discord on U.S. Trade Seen Summit Snag by Par

PARIS, June 21 (NYT).—Western Europe's relationship with the United States is the main problem that has cast a shadow over the October summit meeting of the enlarged European Economic Community, the French government spokesman said today.

Jean-Pierre Leat said following today's cabinet meeting that France considered it serious that the 10 Common Market countries were not able to define a common policy toward the United States.

Mr. Leat said that President Georges Pompidou "has repeated on several occasions that Europe should be European, and that the evolution of relations with the United States should be in the direction of independence."

One of the principal French hopes to take the October summit meeting to begin concrete negotiations creating a European fund, which would dole out the dollar as currency in Europe.

Mr. Leat said that many of them are not willing to let the influence of the dollar in Europe have no take West German, and that they are establishing some institutional link between ECU and the United States.

Mr. Leat did not refer directly to the summit. He said that the summit is a very important event, and that it is essential to establish a common policy toward the United States.

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KGB Arrests Pyotr Yakir, Most Active Soviet Dissident

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 21 (UPI)—The Soviet security police (KGB) today arrested Pyotr I. Yakir, probably the single most active member of Moscow's tiny band of political dissidents.

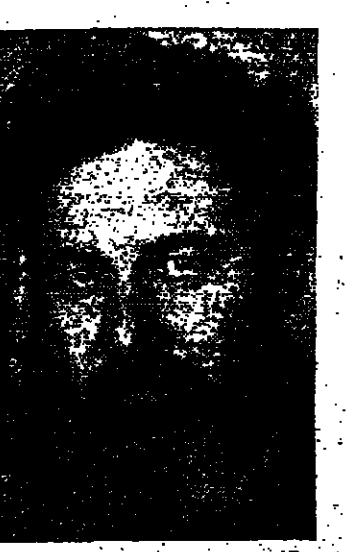
Mr. Yakir, 49, is the son of a famous Red Army general who was executed by Stalin in 1937. For several years, he has openly provided information to Western correspondents in Moscow on political trials, dissident protests and the like.

He was arrested at 12:30 p.m. local time today in his Moscow apartment, dissident sources reported. They said he would be charged with anti-constitutional activities—specifically, "systematically submitting information to Western propaganda agencies" which was used against the Soviet Union.

According to the sources, the "propaganda agencies" mentioned by the authorities are Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, both financed by the U.S. government, and NTS, an anti-Soviet émigré organization based in Paris.

His friends predicted that Mr. Yakir would be quickly brought to trial.

Practical Repercussions
Though Mr. Yakir's arrest seems unlikely to end public dissidence in this country, it probably will have significant practical and psychological repercussions in dissident circles. The small and apparently shrinking group of dissidents here relied on



Pyotr Yakir

East Germans Demand U.S. Quit Base in Cuba

BERLIN, June 21 (UPI)—Cuban and East German leaders today demanded that the United States surrender its naval base at Guantanamo. The demand came in a communiqué issued after Cuban Premier Fidel Castro ended an eight-day visit to East Germany.

"The German Democratic Republic supports the demand of the Cuban people and their government for the unconditional surrender of the illegally occupied naval base on Cuban territory, at Guantanamo," the communiqué said.

"It condemns emphatically the American policy of blockade against Socialist Cuba, as well as all acts of aggression and piracy against the Cuban people," it added.

Mr. Castro flew to Prague this morning to continue his two-month tour of Africa and Eastern Europe.

In Prague, he was greeted by Czech Communist party chief Gustav Husak.

Mr. Husak gave Mr. Castro President Ludvík Svoboda's greetings because the president "is slightly ill" and could not be present. The Czech press agency reported.

Mr. Yakir as their most active and forthright spokesman. There is no obvious successor who could fill this role.

Mr. Yakir's arrest is not surprising in light of the political police's attitude toward active dissidence. Most of his original comrades are in prisons and camps, or have completed their sentences and have given up political activity. Mr. Yakir's friends say he has long expected to be arrested himself, and that he thinks he avoided it so long only because he had a famous father.

Mr. Yakir's arrest lends support to a theory widely held among Western specialists on Soviet affairs, that the Soviet Union's movement toward détente in international affairs would be accompanied by a tightening up at home. In other words, the regime would seek to show the public that relaxed international tensions do not mean any relaxation of domestic ideological vigilance.

Despite the apparent failure of the dissidence movement to attract a significant number of open adherents, Mr. Yakir has always described himself as a "psychological optimist." He thought that if he could spread the news that a few Soviet citizens were speaking their minds and defying the authorities, this would embolden others.

"The Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corp. are our bullhorns," he said in one interview last year. "Our job is to get as much information to the West as we can. Then it comes back (by shortwave radio broadcast) and people in the U.S. and Siberia know about it. They may never know me by name but they listen to the information I send."

Every Opportunity
Mr. Yakir was so active in disseminating any dissident material he received that some other Soviet citizens who could also be called dissidents would not confide in him. Other Russians regard Mr. Yakir as too bold and too careless.

He has certainly never avoided an opportunity to speak out. His last public statement was prior to President Nixon's visit here, when he said:

"One would like to think that after the visit of Nixon the reaction will not be intensified, that (political) arrests will be stopped and nobody will be taken to insane asylums. It is time to put an end to the Middle Ages."

If Mr. Yakir's arrest deprives the dissidents of an active leader, it does not end the phenomenon of open non-conformity in the Soviet Union. Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the author, remains the leading symbol of intellectual nonconformity, and something of a hero to Soviet intellectuals who are unhappy with present conditions, though not personally prepared to risk career and freedom to speak out.

Russian intellectuals agree with apparent unanimity that the dissident activity of the past six years has not had any measurable effect on the great mass of Soviet citizens.

If the dissidents' principal cause—more personal and intellectual freedom in the Soviet Union—has any future, it is with the next generation. Whether the young people of this country are inclined to try to change the rules of the Soviet society remains a mystery.

One of the charges against Mr. Yakir, his friends said today, will be that he organized young people, including his own daughter, Irina, to help him in his activities.

Mr. Yakir went into prison camp at the age of 14, and stayed inside for 17 years. Like his father, he was rehabilitated during the destalinization of the mid-1950s. He regards himself as a historian, but could only find work as a library assistant. He is married, and his wife was in his apartment when he was arrested. After the arrest, the apartment was searched, his friends said.



SMOKEY SKY—Parachutist drifts slowly to earth trailing cloud of smoke from smoke cartridge attached to his leg during air show in Bay City, Mich., Sunday.

Crisis Averted as Knesset Defers Vote on Divorce Bill

JERUSALEM, June 21 (UPI)—The Knesset temporarily averted a government crisis today by voting to defer action on a bill that would legalize civil marriage in Israel for persons who cannot wed under Jewish law. Premier Golda Meir opposed the legislation.

Following a stormy hour-long session, the Knesset deferred a vote on the bill backed by two of the government's four political parties and thus checked the gravest cabinet crisis affecting Mrs. Meir since the rightwing Gahal bloc resigned from the government in August, 1970.

Uri Avnery, leader of the small Haolom Hazeh party, afterward tried to reintroduce the bill in his own name to force a showdown vote on the issue, but the Knesset maintained its earlier stance and blocked his effort by a 55-7 vote. The legislation, bitterly opposed by the National Religious party, was expected to be reintroduced when Mrs. Meir returns from Vienna where she was scheduled to go tomorrow for a 10-day visit.

The bill was proposed by the Independent Liberal party and the Mafpan party, a faction of Mrs. Meir's Labor alignment, announced its support of it minutes before the voting. They joined forces despite the so-called status quo agreement with their coalition partners, Mrs. Meir's Labor party and the religious party.

The agreement forbids proposals to circumvent the religious laws of the Jewish state. Mrs. Meir, speaking slowly and appearing fatigued, did not dwell on the contents of the legislation but said the parties must stand together under their status quo agreement if the coalition government is to survive.

Mrs. Meir met with the Mafpan leadership yesterday and urged

Two Germanys Resume Talks

BONN, June 21 (UPI)—Delegations representing West and East Germany today resumed talks aimed at developing a formal treaty to regulate their relations.

The East German delegation, headed by State Secretary Michael Kohl, flew in from East Berlin for a three-hour meeting at Chancellor Willy Brandt's office in Bonn. West German officials said the talks were expected to continue through tomorrow.

A treaty improving relations with East Germany is the next major objective in Mr. Brandt's East European policy. The new talks follow activation of the four-power Berlin agreement, ratification of Mr. Brandt's non-aggression pact with Russia and Poland and the signing of a treaty improving road, rail and canal traffic between West and East Germany.

News Analysis
Air Industry Hopeful on Anti-Hijack Moves

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT)—Monday will not go down in history as "the day the airliners stopped." There were too many places where the shutdown called by the world pilots' organization did not materialize, including most of the United States and all the Communist world except Yugoslavia.

But it may nevertheless prove a day to remember. It may mark a turning point, many knowledgeable observers believe, in the efforts of the international aviation community to gain control of the menace of air piracy.

While cautioning that there will be no overnight miracles, that undoubtedly there will be more incidents of hijacking and extortion, a majority of experts are highly encouraged by these considerations:

● In going through with the work stoppage, partial though it was, the world pilots' group gave themselves a new level of credibility for future threats they might make. That credibility had been at a low point because numerous past threats, similarly provoked by air piracy, had not been carried out.

● Monday's vote in the International Civil Aviation Organization broke a protracted logjam in efforts to business with enforcement machinery the existing conventions against hijacking and sabotage. These efforts have been led by the United States and Canada. Negotiation of the enforcement machinery is expected to be a long and difficult process.

● Yesterday's consensus vote in the United Nations Security Council calling on UN members to take "effective measures" against air piracy was, at least in part, a direct response to demands of the pilots' group. It did not go nearly as far as the pilots wanted, but it opened the door to further UN action.

● The pilots' fraternity in the United States has been showing increasing signs of militancy, despite the contrary impression generated by its inability to shut down more than 10 percent of U.S. airline operations Monday. Such militancy is seen in a recent expression of willingness to cooperate more actively with the Federal Bureau of Investigation

in overpowering hijackers. It is also seen in a relaxation of pilot reluctance to carry defensive weapons aboard aircraft.

Optimism and Bitterness

The mood of optimism should become stronger after the passage of time has allowed dissipation of some bitterness over the large-scale collapse of American participation in Monday's demonstration.

The more skatermanlike rationalization for that collapse is that pilots are working for law and order on the airways and could not, therefore, defy court injunctions. But that does not explain why pilots of United Air Lines, the nation's largest carrier, informed the Air Line Pilots Association long before the court injunction that they would refuse to join the stoppage. The general explanation was that this was not a matter of statesmanship but simply inside political bickering.

The impression created in other countries by the performance of the U.S. pilots was indicated by the secretary general of the Mexican pilots' group, Mauro Gomez, who said he was disgusted.

98 Percent American

"Ninety percent of the hijackings involve U.S. airliners," Mr. Gomez said. "The Americans should be leading this demonstration, not boycotting it."

Airline managements which insisted that their trade organization obtain court injunctions came in for severe criticism from some pilots and other aviation observers. The argument was that the pilots were helping the industry.

Italian Airline Pilots To Strike for Pay Hike

ROME, June 21 (UPI)—Italian airline pilots, who joined a worldwide strike Monday in protest against hijackings, said today that they will walk off their jobs again to press demands for higher pay.

The National Association of Civil Aviation Pilots said it will stage a series of strikes totaling 120 hours in coming weeks. The first strike, against the Alitalia, SAA and ATI airlines, will start at 11 p.m. Friday and last 25 hours.

Nixon Praises Ecology Parley

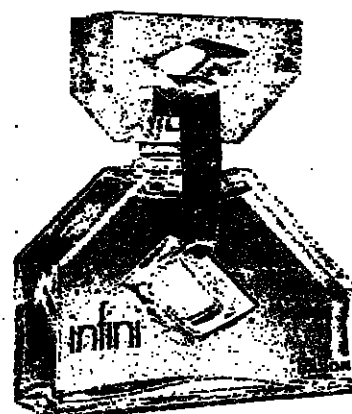
WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday joined in a glowing report of the recent United Nations Conference on Human Environment, where he said "the United States achieved practically all of its objectives."

In a White House statement, he called on the governments and peoples of the world to work together to make the Stockholm conference's objectives "a reality."

Russell Train, chairman of the Environmental Quality Council, told a White House news conference that the June 5-16 conference had "opened up a new era in international relationships—an era of positive cooperation in building a better quality of life."

Hong Kong Slide Toll 99
HONG KONG, June 21 (AP)—The death toll in the weekend landslide in Hong Kong rose to 99 today. The number of missing was put at 188.

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"It wouldn't be thrown on the plane like a tired pineapple..."

One of the reasons we fly Air France is that wherever they pick up the food, you know it will be pretty reasonable. Obviously it's a marvelous straight out of Paris sort of in any case it wouldn't be just thrown on the plane like a tired pineapple.

I think perhaps why we gravitated to Air France is that we feel their attitude to flying is that 'this is very boring for all of us but in sum we are going to do our best to make it a little attractive' give it a certain amount of style, not like many airlines."

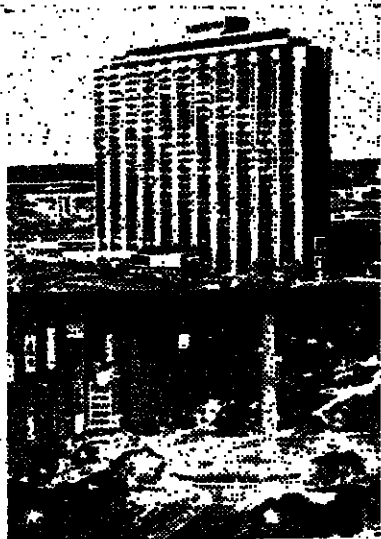
Norman Parkinson, photographer, interviewed at July 14, 1970 flight AF 668/012/028 Trinidad/New York/Paris.

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Mission Incredible

"As always, should you or any of your force be caught or killed, the secretary will disavow any knowledge of your actions. This tape will self-destruct in five seconds... good luck..."

From the CBS-TV show, "Mission Impossible."

As an example of life imitating art—of a sort—we have not for some time seen anything like the Watergate caper now unfolding in weird and scarcely believable detail, right down to the taped locks, the rubber gloves, the tear gas pens, the array of electronic equipment, and the crisp new \$100 bills in the hands of the five men who stole into Democratic party headquarters the other night under cover of darkness and something less than impenetrable aliases. "Mission Impossible" it wasn't; experts in these matters all agree that the job was bungled at almost every step of the way. "Mission Incredible" it certainly is, both in terms of execution and, more important, in terms of the motives that could conceivably have prompted so crude an escape by such a motley crew of former Central Intelligence Agency operatives and Miami-based, anti-Castro activists.

Ron Ziegler, the White House spokesman, has already dismissed it as a "third-rate burglary attempt" and warned that "certain elements may try to stretch this beyond what it is." The implication of that last statement is that he knows what it is and if so, we wish he would tell us, because frankly it doesn't shape up as your ordinary, garden-variety burglary—however "third-rate" its execution. An attempt to implant electronic surveillance in the headquarters of a major political party strikes us as something much more resembling what the Democratic national chairman, Lawrence O'Brien, has called an "act of political espionage." And that, for all its comic, melodramatic aspects, is not quite so easy to dismiss.

In fact, without wishing to stretch things one bit beyond the demonstrable facts, there are certain elements here which could raise questions in even the least suspicious or skeptical minds. This is, for example, an election year, and while it is possible to sup-

pose that this deed was done by a foreign government or even some extra-terrestrial interest, the finger naturally points, in a time of intense and developing political combat, to the Democrats' principal and natural antagonist; that is to say, it points to somebody associated with or at least sympathetic to—we may as well be blunt about it—the Republicans.

We do not so allege; we merely note that this is what some people are going to be saying, or thinking, and that their speculations, dark as they may sound, are going to be encouraged by word of various connections between several of the suspects and one part or another of the Republican power structure. For example, James W. McCord, one of the five men arrested, has worked on security problems both for the Republican National Committee and the committee for the re-election of the President. Two of the group had in their personal effects the address of a Howard Hunt, another former CIA agent, who serves as a consultant to White House consultant Charles W. Colson. Other more tenuous links have been developed between the arrested suspects and elements of the Republican party.

John Mitchell, the former attorney general who is heading the committee for Mr. Nixon's re-election, has stoutly denied any knowledge of the affair as has the chairman of the Republican National Committee, Sen. Dole, as well as Mr. Ziegler. So life has imitated art up to a point; the "force" has been "caught"; "the secretary" has "disavowed any knowledge" of its actions. What remains now to be seen—what is, in short, the crucial question in a time of waning confidence in the processes of government—is whether a Republican administration can bring itself to use every means at its command to prosecute perpetrators of the Watergate raid. From the sound of it, there would seem to be an abundance of evidence in the captured equipment and freshly minted currency. It ought not to be left to the Democrats to dig into "Mission Incredible" by pressing their civil suit. In short, this particular tape ought not to be allowed to self-destruct.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Podgorny's Promise

Peace in Vietnam is not around the corner, but an early resumption of serious negotiations in Paris, the prerequisite, should now be possible. With its sea supplies cut off by the American blockade, with China obstructing Soviet land shipments and with both its major allies putting their relations with Washington above their ties with Hanoi, the North Vietnam government is under increasing pressure to explore a diplomatic settlement.

The United States has posed two conditions for a return to the semi-public four-party Paris talks: A halt in the North Vietnamese army offensive in South Vietnam, particularly the drive across the Demilitarized Zone, and an indication that Hanoi would negotiate seriously in private. Hanoi's minimum conditions for resumption of the private talks appear to include resumption of the semi-public peace conference and suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam, at least in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

From this it is evident that mutual de-escalation of the war is the best route to resumption of serious negotiations. President Podgorny's promise, after leaving Hanoi, that the Soviet Union "will do everything possible for a de-escalation of the Vietnam war" and the success of the Paris peace talks, which he said would resume soon, suggests that Moscow is willing to take a hand in helping the two sides clear away negotiation road-blocks.

The Soviet Union has been loath to commit its prestige to such an enterprise since the advent of the Nixon administration. Soviet reluctance to become involved during the past three years undoubtedly reflected Hanoi's attitude, culminating in the Communists' attempt to win a military victory in-

stead of to resume negotiations, and sensitivity to criticism by China, which had been opposing negotiations until last year. President Nixon's insistence on progress toward settlements in Vietnam, the Middle East and Berlin as the price for a Strategic Arms Limitation pact may also have turned Moscow off, along with Soviet doubts about Mr. Nixon's real desire to end the Vietnam war. But now much has changed. Agreements on Berlin and strategic arms have been reached. A Vietnam settlement would further ease relations with the United States and help speed American trade and credits. Peking no longer is opposing a negotiated settlement. Soviet leadership may now be convinced that the United States is in earnest about wanting to end involvement in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Nixon's May 8 peace proposal—American withdrawal in four months in return for a cease-fire and release of prisoners, leaving a political settlement to the Vietnamese—no longer demanded North Vietnamese withdrawal from the South, implied that North Vietnamese gains in the spring offensive would remain in Communist hands during the cease-fire, and avoided any explicit commitment to the future of the regime of President Thieu.

Comments by North Vietnam's chief Paris negotiator, Le Duc Tho, suggested interest in the proposal even before the Podgorny visit to Hanoi. The first need now is to get the talks started again. With Soviet help evidently forthcoming and a lull under way in the Communist offensive in South Vietnam, a suspension of the bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong area could well open the door to fruitful negotiations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Time for Peace Talks?

Negotiations in Paris could resume soon, but one question remains still: Has Hanoi decided this time to talk with other than weapons? President Podgorny tried to convince the North Vietnamese leaders that their interest today is to accept a cease-fire and the opening of decisive negotiations. Did he succeed? It's likely, since he said, on

his stop at Calcutta, that "everything went as I wanted. I'm very satisfied with the result."

And, in Peking, Henry Kissinger will be concentrating on the intentions of Le Duc Tho. He will learn—partly—what the North Vietnamese diplomat's suitcase will contain the next time they meet. At least, one can hope now that real negotiations will begin.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 22, 1897

PARIS—Two girls of easy morals, Emilie Paulin and Juliette Biche, quarrelled yesterday evening at a bar in the Rue de la Butte-aux-Cailles over a love affair, and decided to settle the question at issue with knives. In the presence of several friends, says the Figaro, they fought savagely in the Rue Bobillot until one of them, Paulin, had received three dangerous wounds, of which one was in the throat. She was taken to the hospital, the others disappeared.

Fifty Years Ago

June 22, 1922

PARIS—Out of the conflicting stories concerning the health of Lenin, it is difficult to glean what would be reasonably accepted as the truth. The weight of probability, however, seems to favor the belief that Lenin is seriously ill and perhaps physically disabled. There is also the report that a group of four will govern in his place, or to put it another way, of the four mentioned, one will be the ruler of Russia. The names are Trotsky, Rykoff, Kamenef and Stalin.



'We've Just Begun To Fight'

Nixon Telling Hanoi the Time for Talks Is Now

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON.—The briefcase that Henry A. Kissinger took on his Peking visit is bulging with position papers on everything from the suitability of basketball for diplomatic ping-pong to the cash-and-carry possibilities of some big Chinese-American trade deals. But there is not much mystery about his overriding interest: Vietnam. Mr. Kissinger's continuing purpose in Peking, like much of President Nixon's purpose there and in Moscow earlier this year, has been defined on many occasions by Mr. Kissinger and the few other informed administration officials. It has been to enlist the Russians and the Chinese in an elaborate exercise, both diplomatic and military, to persuade the North Vietnamese that the summer of 1972—meaning the weeks between now and Labor Day—is the optimum time for negotiating an end of the war.

A Vulnerable Saigon

The argument, in essence, is that Mr. Nixon's terms for a deal will be more generous now than ever again because he would like to enhance his chances of re-election. When pitched in reverse, it is a suggestion that the President feels more vulnerable on the war issue now than he has ever before or will ever be again and that Hanoi should try him out, as it tried out Lyndon B. Johnson's terms in 1968.

The corollary argument is that North Vietnam should also feel more tempted to settle for less than before because its military offensive has been blunted, its supply lines have again been crippled and its major allies seem much more interested in pursuing better relations with the United States than in taking serious risks to bail out a struggling ally.

The reverse side of that coinage is that Hanoi's armies could be arrested only because of extensive American help for the South Vietnamese and that the end of American military activity in Indochina will leave Saigon vulnerable to the North's maneuvers for many years.

So the President wants Hanoi to calculate that it can accomplish many of its objectives in the long run if it will help him look good, or at least save face, in the short run. And he wants it to reckon that the only alternative is to expend yet more lives and treasure with the real risk that he will be re-elected for another four years of bombing and mining and military aid to the Saigon government.

Mr. Nixon, having withstood the greatest onslaught of which he deems the North Vietnamese capable in the foreseeable future, is asking that they deal with him, now that he too needs to deal, or risk having to deal with him in a much stronger position in another term.

There have been many indica-

tions over the last six months that this logic has been understood, with varying degrees of sympathy, in both Moscow and Peking. At least as perceived here, the Russians feel they have much larger fish to fry in the world than Indochina and the Chinese feel confident of Hanoi's long-term success in any case.

What the President has wanted all along from the two giant Communist nations is some help in persuading the North Vietnamese that they can trust the American President to hold out for little more than his sense of honor in retreat. At best, from the American point of view, the Russians and Chinese are offering such advice in the current round of jettisoned diplomacy.

It is doubtful that even the President and Mr. Kissinger can be sure of the manner in which that advice is being rendered. They almost certainly know nothing yet about how it is being received.

For the North Vietnamese have emblazoned in their memories another summer of negotiations, in 1954, when the Russians and Chinese pressed them to settle for half a loaf and half a country—with the mistaken promise of more later. Moreover, they remember having had to topple a French government to

get that far, and they must believe that they deserved the credit for topping President Johnson and forcing President Nixon to withdraw half a million men from battle.

Nor can they get their minds off the second wave of aerial destruction to which they have been subjected by a President who seeks a bargain. Are they really tempted by his peace offers? Or do they already taste his defeat?

If the North Vietnamese hope to contribute to a Nixon defeat this year, they must commit themselves to a vast military or guerrilla effort, with more enormous sacrifice, in the September-October dry period.

Another Round of Talks

Much of the American bombing and mining in recent weeks has been designed to prevent that effort and also to advertise the further destruction with which it would be met. Indeed, most military men here believe Hanoi incapable of effective action again so soon, but they have been wrong before and Mr. Nixon is not relying on their judgment alone.

So it is taken for granted here that another round of serious negotiations will occur, and soon.

Getting the parties to the table under those circumstances—at least to feel each other out before they abandon diplomacy altogether—will not be difficult. Mr. Kissinger has long predicted an intense round of bargaining for this summer, and the Soviet President, Nikolai V. Podgorny, was not taking sides when he promised to help arrange a favorable climate for the talks.

The central issue of trust remains—especially trust in the terms of future competition for political power in South Vietnam. Mr. Nixon has said the United States will end all acts of force for a supervised cease-fire and the return of prisoners. Hanoi has offered a deal only if it obtains a share of power—the lion's share, Mr. Nixon fears—in Saigon.

Hanoi wants the United States to abandon President Nguyen Van Thieu and his closest associates. Washington sees that as "barely enough" for the destruction of the South Vietnamese Army, the only effective non-Communist force in the country. Technically, there is some middle ground between the positions, but how far each side moves into that middle ground depends less on diplomacy than on psychology, more on emotion than on jet-plane communication.

Sacking and Saving Italy

By Giorgio Bassani

ROME.—In Italy, nature and history are so closely related that it would be impossible to separate the two. Land in its natural state is practically nonexistent in Italy; throughout the country, nature has been remodeled or at least marked by works of man over the ages. The farmlands in Italy have prevalent characteristics and structures which vary from region to region, while the villages are nestled in hills and the monasteries, churches and castles punctuate plains, mountains and coasts. All of these landmarks form an organic whole—a chain of natural architectural events which until a few decades ago unfolded practically unaltered from the Alpine peaks to the sea.

Fragile State

This fusion of nature with human intervention is evident in all its beauty, variety and coherence. But the miracle of this equilibrium manifested itself as such just at the time when it had begun to be destroyed—first sporadically and then systematically. The start of that destruction came in the past decade, simultaneously with economic and industrial development.

There was the disproportionate intrusion of the rampant construction promoted by building

speculation; the smokestacks and the petrochemical plants heedlessly placed in vital areas. These served to warn of a precarious state, like a glass whose fragility is evident only at the moment when it cracks. Biological pollution of the environment merged with cultural pollution.

Economic development cannot be stunted. On the other hand, the deep schism which new construction materials, new means of transport and new relations of space and distance have created is so great that respect for this past is extremely difficult. The temptation to destroy—more in the name of simple speculative drive than of planned progress—is overwhelming.

The problem consists of imposing limits on the intrusion, in particular of approaching it rationally with recognition of our natural and historical heritage. Laws in Italy already exist for this purpose. Some need improvement and others need to be added. That is why "Italia Nostra"—an association to save our artistic and natural heritage—is fighting both for the respect of the laws already in force and for the creation of more effective ones.

Victories, however, have not been lacking. In Rome, for example, this designation as public

parks of Villa Savois, Villa Pamphili and Villa Chigi, as well as the entire territory of archaeological interest on Via Appia Antica, was to a large extent due to the efforts and initiatives of "Italia Nostra."

But the problems of saving green areas could not be limited to the cities. In 1962, the committee to save green areas was formed. It immediately dealt with the other aspect, that of the national countryside, which had been brought dramatically to public attention by building speculation in the Abruzzo National Park. A law to protect national parks was presented to parliament. So, too, an effort is being made to save our coastline and prevent the trend to turn the coast into private property.

We have been able to relocate the Zelo Buon Persico refinery near Milan, and another refinery that was planned near Brice, in Sicily. The pine forest of Migliorino, the most beautiful on the Tuscan coast, was saved from speculation because of continued pressure.

Damage Documented

"Italia Nostra" has prepared an exhibition aimed at the American public. It documents the damage that the Italian heritage has suffered from various causes. But it is not a pathetic appeal to folkloristic show. "Italia Nostra" wants the American public to participate in problems which regard them, insofar as they are Europe's problems and insofar as they are historic problems and themes inherent in the roots of civilization of Mediterranean and European countries.

Glorgio Bassani, author of "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis" and other novels, is president of the conservation organization, "Italia Nostra." This article is from the special features service of The New York Times.

page, no-picture item. No grisly picture you say, not newsworthy—reasonable. But it is also reasonable that the news is being managed to promote somebody's point of view on the Vietnamese war.

ROBERT W. BIRD.

Zurich.
(Editor's note: There was a photograph on Page 1, June 14, referring the reader to the refugee story on Page 2.)

Outguessing Hanoi

It's interesting that Jean Davidson's letter (JHT June 19) stating in effect that Peking and Moscow want Nixon re-elected, ran in the same issue of the JHT as the story reporting that "North Vietnam's official newspaper, has praised Sen. George McGovern." What better way to lose George votes in the United States? Apparently Hanoi, too, would rather deal with Nixon.

AL HIX.

Thira, Spain.

Jewish Vote Is Wooed By Nixon

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—In a highly volatile election, Religious Zionists of all persuasions the Democrats sought out Vice-President Nixon as speaker for the annual convention at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last Thursday.

Even by itself, that seems insignificant symptoms of a long political rift between American-Jewish community. President Nixon carries portraits for the 1972 election. When viewed against other, published alliances now formed between traditional Democratic Jewish leaders, Mr. Nixon, the invitation to Agnew—the Republican ally of law and order—hints a massive pro-Nixon swing in Jewish voters.

It is inconceivable that shift would occur without blessing of the Israeli government. Indeed, blunt-spoken soldier Yitzhak Rabin, its highly competent ambassador here, is being accused of aid and comfort to President Nixon's re-election campaign. The unpublicized alliance with a controversial leader to President from Dr. William Weiler, of Savannah, Ga., former head of B'nai B'rith and present chairman of a politically powerful World Alliance of Jewish Organizations. Weiler's private message: Nixon will have Weiler's aid and help this fall. He has a good deal of Mr. Nixon in past three years, particularly connection with Israel's small but active over U.S. policy. The Middle East with Secretary of State William P. Rogers is looked by many Jews for the active den that Israel withdraw from occupied Arab land.

That battle by Weiler was when Mr. Nixon finally agreed long-term supplies of Phantom aircraft for Israel, Rogers' courageous, sure campaign for Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

Personal letters of support from traditional pro-Democratic Jewish leaders have also come. The president from the B'nai B'rith of New York, a three-time Democratic legislator, is in the multi-million dollar annual Israel bonds drive in the United States, and I believe of Los Angeles, who has been a leader who, so much of his time in Israel.

Boyar has been a fund-raiser for Sen. Hubert Humphrey, commitment to back Mr. McGovern on the nomination of Sen. George McGovern, of foreign and military policies, one source of the American Jewish community's serious talk with Mr. Nixon.

Thus, McGovern's all too major, unilateral pullout, American troops from the Sinai and a cut in the military budget of some \$2.5 billion over next three years are perceived by Jews as potentially damage to the future security of Israel. So is his pledge of total withdrawal from Vietnam within days of his election.

But the concern in the community goes well beyond McGovern's foreign policy. It is important to speak for Jewish groups as the Religious Zionists of America and Orthodox Jews called Agnew is liberal Democratic. Agnew's anti-Semitic remarks on school busing and "battering" for blacks in suburban areas as Forest N.Y.

Low-income Jews, like proprietors of black mom-and-pop shops, have on a political collision with liberal Democrats—being many Jewish middle youths and intellectuals since the civil rights revolt started. No political protest this Jewish dissent meant with Democratic so well as the surprising election to Agnew by the Religious Zionists last week.

With or without McGovern's presidential nomination, Democrats perceive this a love affair with President as ominously portentous.

A fairly close election California (1 million citizens) or New York (million Jews) could well be decided by a switch of Jewish vote more heavily than other ethnic group. In 1968 President got a mere 18 p. of the Jewish vote in New York but he would have carried state against Humphrey's switch of only 188,000 votes by no means negligible. The Jewish vote splits close 55-50 on Nov. 7.

No one is more aware McGovern's vulnerability the Jewish vote than McGovern. Whether he can the draft is highly ques-

Makarova's Triumphant 'Giselle'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 21 (UPI)—It may well have been the proverbial all-wind which prevented Natalia Makarova from making her debut with the Royal Ballet at a gala last December. On that occasion she was only to have danced two pas de deux, which might not have shown her to best advantage.

As it is, her debut yesterday was in "Giselle," her most famous role. We had already admired her in it before she defected from Leningrad's Kirov Ballet, and there have been glowing reports from the States of her appearances in the same work with American Ballet Theatre. Expectations at Covent Garden therefore ran high. They were not disappointed. From her first entry, circling the stage in high airy leaps, Makarova immediately confirmed her position as a great romantic ballerina and an outstanding Giselle.

She is lucky to have the right sort of face—not conventionally beautiful but youthful and expressive, with hints of tension suggesting a nervous temperament which makes Giselle's later madness completely convincing. Her footwork is elegant, essential in romantic ballet but rare in these days of heavily blocked steps. She can control her turns at unusually slow speeds or accelerate her spins into a dizzying coda. John Lanchbery, who conducted, was masterful in adjusting tempos to suit her, a practice which may be anathema to some musicians but which is well sanctioned by tradition—Pavlova demanded the same thing from her conductors.

It would be possible to fault Makarova's dancing here and there, as it is possible to fault any great artist, and some people found her mad scene indulgently staged rather than moving. Her little embarrassed giggle when asked by Bathilde if she is engaged

is a sensible idea that seems slightly contrived in practice. But I am glad that she does not overdo the mime, as many Giselles do, and that she ignores the scenario printed in the program, which says that she kills herself, and prefers to die more romantically of a broken heart.

Her second act, with its breathtakingly fast opening solo and its effortless lifts, looking like period prints, is exemplary. Makarova was magnificently partnered by Anthony Dowell, though there is not yet quite the magnetic rapport between them that Fonteyn and Nureyev achieve. It is difficult to watch anyone else when an artist of Makarova's magnificence is on the stage, and it is proof of the way Dowell's stage personality has strengthened in recent years that he was never eclipsed. His Albrecht looks audaciously youthful for his irresponsibility to be forgiven and his bearing in the second act is suitably poetic and noble. His dancing matched Makarova's in lightness and elegance.

The whole company rose to the occasion, especially Deanna Bergsma as the Queen of the Wilis and Michael Coleman and Ann Jenner at the head of this production's version of the peasant pas de deux. And an occasion it certainly was, and one that I hope will be remembered as the opening of a new chapter in the history of the Royal Ballet. For the moment Makarova is only scheduled for one more "Giselle" and two "Swan Lakes," but the Royal Ballet needs a regular prima ballerina of her quality and Makarova needs a permanent home in the nearest setting to the Kirov that the Western world can provide. Judging from her guarded remarks at a press conference last week, Makarova would like to settle here. British ballet-goers would like that too.

An Agenda Of the Arts

To mark the 50th anniversary of the birth of Isaac Stravinsky, the elder, Weimar, where he died in 1953, is planning several exhibitions. A large show of his work will be in the ducal palace and another exhibition in the Stravinsky house, built in 1949 and recently restored, both opening on June 22. At the Kunsthalle, an exhibition will be mounted on a favorite Stravinsky theme, childhood, grouping contemporary work with that of masters of the past.

Nancy Cole's one-woman show, "Gertrude Stein's Gertrude Stein," will be given a total of 30 performances from June 24 through July 12 at the Centre Albertus Magnus, 4 Rue Maître Albert, Paris 5.

The first performances of Pierre Henry's Second Symphony, as well as a number of the composer's other electro-acoustical works and experiments, are being presented through June 24 at the Cirque d'Hiver in Paris, with sessions at 6:30, 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. The Second Symphony will be given at each of the 10:30 sessions, with a playing of Henry's "Apocalypse de Jean" scheduled for a midnight session on June 24.

Martine, the boutique's directress, does a very nice job with the display and the clothes, beautifully coordinated, look impeccable. A little rose is pinned on the lapel of a shirt. "I did it first to hide the price tag," Martine said, "but I find we've launched a new fashion."

Finally, unlike many young and peppy boutiques in Paris, Martine understands that many women are fighting the battle of the bulge and sizes range from 6 to 16.

With this success on his hands, Martine, who already has another boutique in Saint-Tropez, plans to open 30 more next year, both in France and in European capitals.

Alexandre received the Coupe d'Or du Bon Gout Français this week from his customer-friend Baronne Guy de Rothschild. After being showered with compliments, he made a nice speech, ending with the hope that he would always be a coiffeur.

Paris-born Pauline Trigère, whose French flair made her a famous New York designer, is also to be honored this week. She will receive the Médaille d'Argent de la Ville de Paris from Raymond Collart, député and conseiller de Paris.

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Fashion Hard-to-Find Clothes for The Summer

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 21 (UPI)—Good summer clothes are a rare commodity in Paris. The weather, especially this spring (the worst in 40 years) is not conducive to well-conceived, hot-weather garments.

On the whole, Paris designers tend to have a Parisian idea of summer—with heavy fabrics, somber colors and exaggerated prices.

That is why the new boutique opened by Gaston Jaunet, at 40 Rue François-Ier, has been an immediate hit. Mr. Jaunet is a large scale manufacturer who employs 800 people in his four factories. A man in his late 50s, he inherited a family business specializing in workers' clothes. Nine years ago, he and his brother parted company and Gaston went into women's sportswear.

The firm grossed 4 million francs the first year. Mr. Jaunet expects to see the figure jump to seven million this year.

Known as Get Jaunet, the trademark has become familiar to fashion experts because of its high-fashion quality combined with low prices. The fabrics are lightweight cottons and seersuckers and the colors are as bright as a summer bouquet.

Mr. Jaunet found the right people. He hired former couture designer Jean Pomarède (formerly with Jacques Heim) and asked Jean-Charles Brossier, a talented couture hat designer, to work for him. His budding accessory department, belts and costume jewelry, also comes from highly creative people.

For the last couple of years, Mr. Jaunet had nursed the idea of having his own boutique. The idea jelled when Simonetta, a



Martine, the directress, in the Gaston Jaunet store.

former Rome designer whose boutique was between those of Balmain and Courrèges, asked him to buy her shop. Fed up with Paris and fashion, Simonetta wanted to retire to a monastery in India. She used to do business with Jaunet, sort of incognito, buying his clothes, tearing the label off and adding a stiff mark-up.

Jaunet bought the boutique and gave it the elegant, simple lines as well as the service of a high-fashion shop. The decoration is sober—brown and white—and there is a nice recess with brown leather settees to sit down and relax.

"Everybody was against the idea," Mr. Jaunet said. "All my friends felt that putting a low-priced boutique amid all the big couture names was taking quite a risk. They couldn't have been more wrong. They also predicted that I wouldn't do any business on Saturdays, because that area

of Paris is dead. In fact, we haven't been able to keep up. We started with three salesgirls. We now have seven."

Any day of the week, the place does a brisk business. Pat Lawford bought a couple of blazers the other day and Annabel Buffet is another good customer.

The secret of Jaunet's success is basically the same as that which makes American sportswear great. Jaunet delivers clothes that are delightful because one can wear them a season and go on to something else the next year. Summer clothes should not represent a heavy investment anyhow. They should be fun.

Shirts start at 49 francs and end at 79, for the most extravagant silk ones. Pants range between 69 and 100 francs. The most expensive blazer (in an exclusive and handsome geometric print) is 260 francs. There is a large range of flowered and striped blazers at 150 francs.

most from his/her part by playing and singing it as straight as possible. Eliane Manchet as La Folle, Frantz Petri as the jocularly pompous Jupiter and Albert Voff as the mining Mercury also were outstanding in the excellent cast.

Choreography

The choreographer, Vittorio Biagi, had perhaps a less enviable task, for the vocabulary of dance has undergone an even greater change in two centuries than the musical one. In any case, his inventions had a more modern aspect and were less convincing in evoking Rameau's scenic world. The simple, two-level scenic structure in the open-air Roman theater of Fourvière was serviceable and uncomplicated.

The festival continues to July 7 with a program that includes two performances in the Roman theater by the Harkness Ballet of New York (July 28 and 29) and the ballet of the Lyons Opera in the smaller Odéon (July 6 and 7), as well as orchestral and theatrical performances.

Music in Lyons

18th-Century 'Musical Comedy'

By David Stevens

LYONS (UPI)—It is too bad that a modern audience cannot experience Jean-Philippe Rameau's "Platée" with the same eyes, ears and understanding that the court at Versailles must have had at its first performance in 1745, for this, the only comic work by this composer, is one of the authentic ancestors of French musical comedy.

Part of the problem—as with Offenbach's allegorical send-ups of Second Empire society—is that the social context has vanished. So has the artistic context of this comédie-ballet (ballet-bouffon was another description for it) in which dance not only held an equal role but was a kind of extension and expansion of singing-acting elements.

Despite this, Rameau's musical imagination keeps this and his best serious works on the stage—and in "Platée" the imitation of voices and comic phrasing still helps to put over at least some of the humor. In the current Lyons Festival revival, the music

was put over with spirit and vigor by the Lyons Opera orchestra and chorus under Theodor Guschlbauer.

Jealousy

"Platée" is a rather repulsive naïad who dwells in a swamp with her entourage of frogs imagining that she is amorously desirable and much desired, a condition exacerbated when Jupiter—for the sole purpose of making Jupiter jealous—pays court, first as a donkey, then as an owl, then as his own lightning-bearing self. He succeeds to the point that this enraged Juno descends and tears off Platée's veil, whereupon the Olympian couple are reconciled in a burst of laughter. One wonders who at the court of Louis XV might have felt uncomfortable at this parody.

Louis Erlo's staging, using the costumes and an acting style that convincingly evoked the period of the work as subtly humorous and as elegant as the music. The tenor Michel Sénéchal, in drag once again as the ludicrously vain Platée, got the

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Multinational Companies Changing Course

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK (NYT)—There is only one way to keep a business in a foreign country, and that is to buy the government for while, but that kind of engagement won't last. You'll be in the end.

This comment by a British executive appears to reflect the growing philosophy of multinational corporations in meeting the growing force of "economic nationalism" in many parts of the world.

It was made in a survey by consultants of The New York Times on the changing relations of governments and the big multinational companies—mainly American—that have burgeoned in the expansion of world trade.

The finding of the study that in much of the developed world—namely, the Latin American and the oil-producing countries—the big international companies now are more on the defensive against the power of government than the other way out.

A Sharp Contrast

This role reversal, which has in only relatively recent years been in sharp contrast with the past era of "economic imperialism," when international corporate giants such as United Fruit virtually owned many countries, has other highlights of the study:

• Economic nationalism, broadened to include a heightened concern of governments and peoples with control of their resources and economies, is increasing in many parts of the world. These range from large permanent ownership of foreign companies to greater regulation (foreign investment).

• Multinational corporations, however, still retain great political influence in the industrial countries—their "native habitat."

• In the United States, the study found, the role of multinational corporations is changing rapidly.

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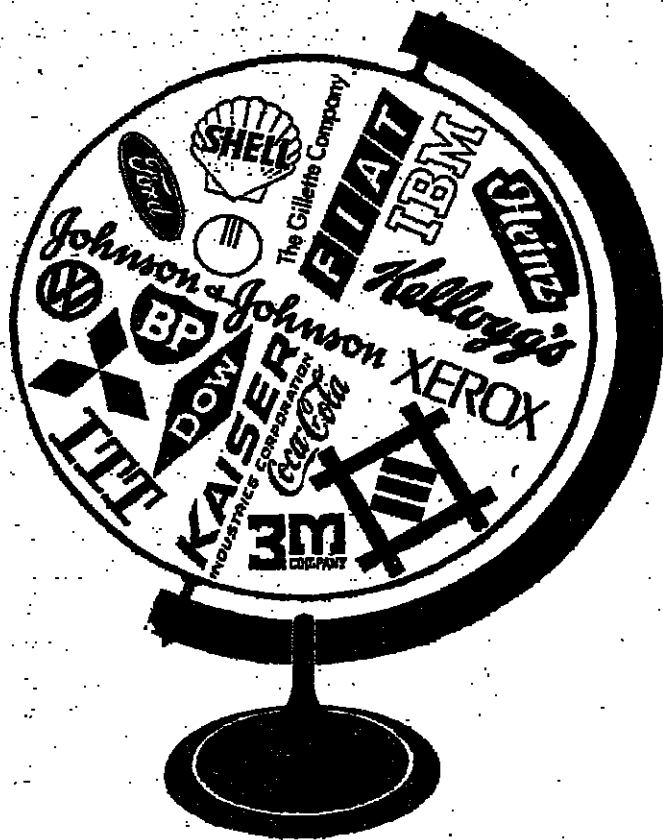
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have "enormous" political influence, but there is no surface evidence that it is exerted in other than legitimate ways.

As in America, the survey said, big companies practice "conventional lobbying"—a term that takes in all the influence promotion devices—both at home and abroad. These may include everything from above-board campaigning for or against legislation to the ethically gray areas of lavish entertainment and nepotism.

In a circumspet country such as the Netherlands it is no secret that a company such as Unilever will be assigned a sympathetic hearing by government on any matters affecting its prices or earnings.

Top Jobs Assured

In Switzerland, the fact that former presidents of the country can be virtually certain of a top job with multinational companies such as Nestlé or Brown Boveri raises few eyebrows.

The growing overlap of the government and business worlds in many countries seems to foreshadow the kind of partnership expressed by the term "Japan, Inc."

For the United States, the Nixon economic program has frankly stressed that increased sale of cars is a key economic need, so that, in effect, what will be good for the country will be good for Detroit.

The administration, in addition to its moves for reshaping world monetary and trade relations, has also taken a lead in making government the means to attaining textile and steel import quota agreements.

And in Europe, the Common Market is a good way along to closer government-business collaboration.

For the multinational and for government, the old byword seems appropriate: "If you can't lick them, join them."

Patman Urging Regulation Of Institutional Investors

By H. Enich Heinemann

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT)—Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, called yesterday for sweeping new legislation to regulate the activities of all institutional investors—bank trust departments, foundations, pension funds, insurance companies, and the like—that collectively control portfolios worth hundreds of billions of dollars.

Citing what he said was the threat of "economic dictatorship" from a growing concentration of business power, he said that the powers of the Securities and Exchange Commission should be broadened, and its staff enlarged, so that the agency would have "original jurisdiction over all elements of the institutional investment community."

Rep. Patman, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, told a conference of bank trust managers here that it is his intention to give them (the SEC) broad supervisory powers, and—when necessary—to control and direct investments.

In response to a question, Mr. Patman said that "it is not contemplated" that the SEC should have the power to allocate investment resources, but then he quickly added: "But if it would work the situation better, I'd be willing to include it."

Throughout the meeting, Mr. Patman sounded populist themes that have been his calling card through more than four decades in Congress. He lauded his speech with a long list of specific proposals—some already pending in his banking reform act, and others due to be introduced in legislation to be introduced shortly. Hearings would be held in October.

Among other things, Mr. Patman called for:

• Separation of the trust de-

partment activities of commercial banks from the purely commercial banking functions of deposit-gathering and lending.

• Retention and strengthening of the strict legal separation between the commercial banking function and the investment banking function—a separation that elsewhere in his talk he asserted was under attack by the banks.

• Elimination of all interlocking relationships, such as stockholdings and personnel, among competing financial institutions.

• Restriction of the percentage of aggregate investment by any single bank trustee in any single bank corporation so that undue influence or control will be impossible to achieve.

The common thread through all of his remarks was the concentration of economic power in American society, and the role of the trust department of the major banks (especially as managers of most of the nation's private pension funds) in that concentration.

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• Elimination of all interlocking relationships, such as stockholdings and personnel, among competing financial institutions.

• Restriction of the percentage of aggregate investment by any single bank trustee in any single bank corporation so that undue influence or control will be impossible to achieve.

The common thread through all of his remarks was the concentration of economic power in American society, and the role of the trust department of the major banks (especially as managers of most of the nation's private pension funds) in that concentration.

Mr. Patman said that "it is not contemplated" that the SEC should have the power to allocate investment resources, but then he quickly added: "But if it would work the situation better, I'd be willing to include it."

Throughout the meeting, Mr. Patman sounded populist themes that have been his calling card through more than four decades in Congress. He lauded his speech with a long list of specific proposals—some already pending in his banking reform act, and others due to be introduced in legislation to be introduced shortly. Hearings would be held in October.

Among other things, Mr. Patman called for:

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Living Costs In U.S. Rise .3% in Month

Durable Goods Orders Decline .5% in May

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT)—President Nixon met today with his top economic advisers as the government reported the largest overall increase in living costs in three months.

Despite a drop last month in food prices, higher clothing and transportation costs boosted the consumer price index to 124.7 for May, up 3 percent.

But the report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that price hikes in the last six months of the President's Phase 2 controls program had been 3.5 percent annual rate—less than the half-year preceding imposition of controls. The latter rate was 4 percent.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler, however, said the nation's economy was moving "on a healthy path" though "some problems" still existed.

Later today the Commerce Department reported that new orders for durable goods, a key indicator of industrial activity, slipped 0.5 percent in May from the April level to a seasonally-adjusted \$33.4 billion. This was a sharp reversal of the upward-revised 2.5 percent gain in the previous month.

At a news briefing following the announcement of the price index rise, Marina Whitman, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that "we're very concerned" at the recent increases in wholesale food prices which will show up in the June consumer price index.

She said the Price Commission was meeting today to consider clamping price controls on raw agricultural products, one of a number of options the government was weighing. She said, however, she felt it was possible to achieve the administration's goal of cutting the inflation rate to below 3 percent a year by Dec. 31 without further food price controls.

"We aren't there yet," she said, citing the 3.5 percent annual inflation rate during Phase 2, "but we feel we're on the way."

President Nixon moved forward from tomorrow to this morning a conference with his top economic aides to consider the long-range direction of the nation's economy this election year. The meeting included Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, Federal Reserve chairman Arthur F. Burns, budget director Casper Weinberger and chief presidential economic adviser Herbert Stein.

Mr. Ziegler said the President was pleased at the economic trends. "The indicators that have been released and what we base our judgment on shows that the American economy today is enjoying a strong recovery in employment," he said, "...and on the production side a lower rate of inflation than in recent years."

But the spokesman said that although it was "on a healthy path," we still have some problems and a way to go to bring the economy to where we would like to have it.

N.Y. Beset by Unfavorable News

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT)—

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, losing some of their earlier strength, ended on a mixed note today. The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 3.39 to 851.61, but declining issues outnumbered the gainers.

Weighing upon market psychology were the heavy net redemptions of mutual-fund shares in May reported late yesterday and some adverse news on the inflation front.

Analysts took some note of the rise in the consumer price index, because many of them believe that inflation, in the long run, is perhaps the biggest bugaboo the stock and bond markets face.

Blue Chip Winners

The Dow index had its share of winners. Westinghouse rose 50 5/8 after management figures cast record results for 1972 and the likelihood of a dividend increase at year-end. Chrysler, up 1 7/8 to 32 1/8, registered its gain despite fractional declines for both General Motors and Ford.

A brokerage house with an important institutional following updated its earlier "buy" recommendation for Chrysler.

Both General Electric and Eastman Kodak rose 1 1/2. Kodak, closing at 129 3/4, traded at 130 1/2, its highest price since 7/8. General Foods, up 1 1/2 to 28 7/8, continued to rebound from its recent 1972 low, which it had reached

Dow Keeps Half Of Earlier Gain

Dow Jones Industrial Average

By Vartan G. Vartan

ed in the wake of declining profits. Jersey Standard added 1 3/4 to 75 1/8. It proposed a name change to Exxon Corp., which, if approved by stockholders, would become effective before the end of 1972.

Sperry Rand, up 1 7/8 to 43 1/2 in brisk trading, sold at a yearly high of 44 3/4. At least one major brokerage concern recommended purchase of the stock.

Some of Wall Street's favorite glamour issues closed lower. McDonald's, the restaurant franchiser whose name has become virtually synonymous with the hamburger, slipped 1 1/4 to 59 5/8. This followed the public secondary offering of 556,656 shares at 60 7/8.

Kresge fell 2 1/8 to 120 3/4. Officials told the annual meeting that Kresge, whose shares sold below \$4 on an adjusted basis as recently as 1963, will show a slightly lower pre-tax profit margin this year as compared with 1971 because of Price Commission controls.

Curtis-Wright, a speculative favorite in the recent market, dropped 2 1/8 to 47 1/2. Also hit by profit taking was its class "A" stock, down 5 to 59 as the Big Board's biggest percentage loser. Conjecture over the Wankel engine, to which Curtis-Wright holds North American rights, has

attached a glamour label to the stock.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas picked up 1 5/8 to 49 5/8 after it said increased sales and higher operating efficiencies will result in "a better than 60 percent improvement" in the first six months of the year over the first half of 1971.

Upjohn rose 1 to 101 1/2. A company official said gains in second-quarter sales will be "in the range of 15 percent" and the rise in earnings should be even better.

Heavily-traded American Airlines fell 1 7/8 to 40 1/8; it reported a loss in May. Seaboard World Airlines, which climbed 2 1/8 yesterday following a bright earnings projection, dropped 1 1/8 to 15 7/8.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. Champion Home Builders gained 1 3/4 to 103 1/4. It reported higher first-quarter net, and its stockholders approved a 5-for-1 stock split.

Teleprompter, the most active issue, climbed 1 7/8 to 39 5/8. Leisure Technology, also among the actives, added 1 at 18.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index ended at 141.25, up 0.50.

The bond market labored through another unconvincing session with no substantial retail interest as prices in the corporate, government and municipal markets closed unchanged to slightly lower in quiet trading.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Krupp Expects to Match '71 Results

Fried. Krupp GmbH expects this year to at least match last year's consolidated profit of 14.05 million Deutsche marks, itself down from 102.6 million DM in 1970, chairman Gunter Vogelsang reports. Consolidated 1972 sales should be at least as high as the 7.44 billion DM in 1971. During the first five months of 1972, sales in the steel, metallurgical and trade sectors were below 1971 levels, but Mr. Vogelsang notes that order activity in the steel sector has increased in recent weeks. Citing rising costs, difficulties in the export market and a very slow expansion in the capital goods sector, he says it will be difficult for the group to show an improvement for the year.

Hawker Siddeley 'Quite Good' '72

Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd. expects "quite a good year" in 1972. Sir Arnold Hall, chairman, says he would not give a firm forecast because of the overall industrial situation, but adds there are "firm signs" that government reflationary measures are working their way through the economy. "Our order book is going up," he says.

Montedison '72 Sales Unsatisfactory

Montecatini Edison reports higher production and sales in the first four months of 1972, compared with the like 1971 period, but labelled the results unsatisfactory. Consolidated sales totaled

728.9 billion lire (about \$13 billion) in the January-April period, up 4.6 percent from the previous year. While disclosing production figures, Montedison noted that synthetic fibers production rose 11.9 percent, well below expectations. In the pharmaceutical sector, in which Montedison owns the two largest Italian groups (Carlo Erba and Farmitalia), the sales volume was unchanged.

Bentley to Develop Island in Canaries

The Grand Bahama Development Co., one of the group of companies of Bentley Consolidated Inc., is to develop about 5,000 acres on the island of Fuerteventura in the Canary Islands at a projected total cost of over \$30 million. It plans to develop a residential-resort community.

Cunard, P & O Join Forces

Cunard and the Peninsular & Oriental are planning to join forces in the North Atlantic passenger runs from the United States. The two companies are among Britain's oldest and largest shipping firms. Cunard will continue to serve U.S. ports with the Queen Elizabeth 2, P & O will put its flagship, the Canberra, on the same routes, including cruises. Cunard will undertake eastern U.S. marketing for both lines and any other activities this cooperation might entail. Both lines had been reported negotiating a merger but nothing came of these talks. Shipping sources say that joint North Atlantic cooperation could lead to closer links in time.

All these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE



SECONDARY OFFERING OF 250,000 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE		BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS		MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH	
				Securities Underwriter Limited	
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.		AMSTERDAM - ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.			
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA		BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO			
BANCA PROVINCIALE LOMBARDA		BANCO DI ROMA/COMMERZBANK A.G./CREDIT LYONNAIS			
BANQUE MEES & HOPE N.V.		BANQUE BELGE POUR L'INDUSTRIE S.A.		BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.	
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR		BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.			
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE		BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.			
BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS		BANQUE DE NEUFELZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET			
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS		BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.			
BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE		BANQUE ROTHSCHILD			
BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES		BARING BROTHERS & CO.			
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK		BRITISH & FRENCH BANK		BURGARDT UND BROECKELSEN	
CAZENOVE & CO		LA CENTRALE FINANZIARIA GENERALE S.p.A.			
CHARTERHOUSE, JAPHET		CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE			
CREDITO ITALIANO		DEUTSCHE BANK			
DEWAAY, CORTVRIENDT INTERNATIONAL S.A.		DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION			
DRESNER BANK		EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES AND CO			
EUROAMERICA INTERNATIONAL		FIDI - MILANO S.p.A.		THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION	
FLEMING, SUEZ, BROWN BROTHERS		GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION			
HAMBROS BANK		HILL SAMUEL AND CO.		INTERKUNION-BANQUE	
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.		KLEINWORT, BENSON (EUROPE) S.A.		KREDITBANK N.V.	
KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE		KUNH, LOEB AND CO. INTERNATIONAL			
LAZARD FRERES & CIE		LAZARD FRERES AND CO		LEHMAN BROTHERS	
SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.		MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.			
MORGAN, GRIFFIN AND CO.		THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO.			
THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO.		PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT SECURITIES S.A.			
PIERSON, HEDERBERG EN PIERSON		N.M. ROTHSCCHILD AND SONS		ROWE AND PITMAN	
SAIFI SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL		SALOMON BROTHERS		J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG AND CO.	
SMITH, BARNEY & CO.		SOCIETE GENERALE		SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.	
SOCIETE SEQUANAISE DE BANQUE		SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)			
C.G. TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT		UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS)			
VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG		S.G. WARBURG & CO.		WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK	
WHITE, WELD & CO.		YAMAICHI SECURITIES COMPANY			

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1947

U.S. Commodity Prices

International Stock Indexes

Market Summary

New Highs and Lows

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Business.
The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.

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**National Federal Savings & Loan Assn.,
Hawaka Federal Savings & Loan
Savings Association**

**National Federal Savings & Loan Assn.,
Hawaka Federal Savings & Loan
Savings Association**

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1972—Stocks and Bonds	1972—Stocks and Bonds	1972—Stocks and Bonds	1972—Stocks and Bonds	1972—Stocks and Bonds	1972—Stocks and Bonds
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NOT A NEW ISSUE



1,045,130 Shares

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Capital Stock

(\$1.25 Par Value)

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

The First Boston Corporation

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

ABD Securities Corporation

CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc.

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Harris, Upham & Co.

Roosevelt & Son

Spencer Trask & Co.

G. H. Walker & Co.

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Salomon Brothers

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Alex. Brown & Sons

Hallgarten & Co.

W. E. Hutton & Co.

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Thomson & McKinnon

Walston & Co., Inc.

duPont Glore Forgan

Lazard Freres & Co.

Smith, Barney & Co.

Dean Witter & Co.

First Albany Corporation

Burnham & Company Inc.

Equitable Securities, Morton & Co.

Hambros Bank

R. W. Pressprich & Co.

F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

Tokyo Exchange

June 21, 1972

Price Yen

Asahi Glass 222

Canon Camera 216

Dai Nippon Print. 410

Fujifilm 410

Hitachi 410

Honda Motor 335

Japan Air Lines 2,000

Kansai Den. 900

Kawasaki Steel 300

Kumagai Iron 320

Mitsubishi 216

Nissan 335

Sanyo 410

Shimadzu 410

Sony 410

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International Bonds Traded in Eu

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European Gold Markets				Eurodollars			
June 21, 1972				June 21, 1972			
	Op.	Cl.	K.C.		Bid.	Asked	Change Bid.
London	61.12	61.20	+ 6.10	7 Day Fix	4.33	4.59	+ 1/8
Paris	61.12			One Month	4.34	4.78	+ 1/8
Zurich	61.12			3 Months	5.18	5.14	+ 1/16
Frank (12.5 klf)	61.04	61.20	+ 0.32	6 Months	5.16	5.11 1/2	+ 3/16
U.S. dollars per ounce.				One Year	6.12	6 1/4	+ 3/8

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Panel 1: A woman with dark hair and a pearl necklace looks down at a ring on a box. A speech bubble says: "OH, THANK GOODNESS! IT'S HERE!". A caption at the bottom reads: "THE 'COUNTESS' FINDS WHAT SHE SEEKS..."

Panel 2: A close-up of hands holding a diamond ring. A speech bubble says: "'LIGHT OF LEIPZIG!' YOU'RE HERE AND YOU'RE MINE!". A caption at the bottom reads: "A HUGE DIAMOND GLITTERS IN THE LAMP-LIGHT..."

Panel 3: A man in a suit and glasses looks surprised. A speech bubble says: "PERHAPS YOU COULD FIND THIS MARY JANE SMITH THROUGH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, SIR.".

Panel 4: The man continues to speak. A speech bubble says: "I DON'T KNOW, DESMOND, SOMETIMES I CAN SEE THAT LADY MARKING CLASSROOM PAPERS NO MATTER WHAT SHE SAID..."

By Alan Truscott

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	H	I	C	C	L	A	S	H	H	O	S	O
C	T	N	A	L	I	T	O	I	D	E	S	
F	O	C	K	E	D	O	T	I	O	N	S	
E	T	H	E	R	S	H	E	R	I	N	G	A
E	A	T	I	N	G	E	R	I	N	G		
C	A	N	L	E	R	S	O	N	E			
C	A	N	L	T	H	R	A	K	E	R		
L	I	N	K	B	E	A	N	S	H	A	M	E
A	R	I	L	A	R	D	S	I	R	E	S	
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E	A	C	H	E	D	E	D	S	C	O	O	P
L	A	I	D	E	R	A	I	S	H	M	A	N
E	R	S	E	R	I	A	T	A	T	I	O	R
Y	E	E	D	S	E	W	E	R	S	T	A	B

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♠	2♥	2♠	4♥
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club queen.

Yesterday's **Answers:** This might be about a foot

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

Mr. Barnett's reasoning, his prose is always clear and always buttressed by examples. I thought, nevertheless, that he had too great a tendency to lump all recent acts as one. There are great differences between World War I and the current one in Iraq, and I think he should draw some distinctions. It too he might have indicated the military, in addition to natural inclination to expand power and influence, is restless and driven about by a certain superiority in which considers vital areas. Some defenders of the Pentagon feel that the United States lost the war in 1941, and that might have been swayed. I was disappointed that the author, after saying a change of policy can come from a change in society, continued the changes he was making.

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44 Hair pieces	13 City map
45 "And pretty molds all in	19 Matrimonies
	21 Diamonds
	24 Papered
46 Domain of the Duvaliers	25 Truman bet place
48 Hairdo	26 Perfume na
52 Hairdos	27 "— I" (is too)
54 Chemistry	28 Vista from Sacré-Cœur
Nobelist, 1934	29 Hairdos
55 Of a grain	30 — a par
56 Deuces, at tennis	31 French also
57 Romanov	32 — a par
58 Like by effort	33 Marina sign
59 Grand Ole	36 Stunted per
60 Idem	37 Hairdos
	38 Clamorons
	40 Jog
	42 Actress Tar
	43 Prudish
	45 More suit
	46 Preside at
	47 Commedia
	48 Cut hair
	49 Mama Bear the Forum
	50 Stationer's
	51 Instrument
	52 Eutrope
	53 Comic-strip sound
	55 W. W. II air

